

# Britain wants action with Six on dollar

By CHRISTINE EADE and ANTHONY HARRIS

Britain took the initiative last night in calling together the Common Market countries to discuss the implications for world and EEC trade of President Nixon's decision that the United States will no longer buy gold at the present fixed rate of exchange.

This meeting should take place in the next few days in one of the Common Market countries. The Government is also calling for a meeting later of the Group of Ten—the rich countries which control the world money market.

After an hour-long Cabinet meeting last night, preceded by a special meeting of those Ministers most closely involved with the crisis, Mr Heath and his colleagues made up their minds firmly about how to react to the dollar devaluation.

But they wanted to put their case first to the EEC members. The main reason for this was that the EEC countries were not to be seen to be acting unilaterally, but in concert with the other members of the Six. The British Government was aware that the other members of the Six, and particularly France, would be keen to see Britain taking the lead in the negotiations.

The President has asked Congress to approve four other measures—a 10 per cent accelerated investment tax credit for the first time this century.

At the same time, the adjustment of exchange rates which is likely to follow the US move—and a US official made clear yesterday that the measures would help the economy and assist them in competing with imports.

The only two important markets where there were dealers were Frankfurt and New York. In both, trading was thin.

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It was a policy which would remove the economic issues from the Democrats' election platform as effectively as Mr Nixon's withdrawal programme and Peking visit seem to have removed the Vietnam issue.

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The President in fact announced last night that he had set up a Cost of Living Council, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Treasury, to administer the wage-price freeze.

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Americans crowding the American Express office in London yesterday to change dollars and travellers' cheques

## Muddle for the tourist

By PETER HILLMORE

Patriotism competed with self-interest in the minds of American tourists in Britain yesterday. They knew that President Nixon had to do something to cure America's economic ills, but they were also uncomfortably aware that the dollar in their pockets was not quite as valuable as it was at the weekend.

The big improvement in the trade balance in the last three months, however, has made this position harder to defend. International economic officials take the view that a small British move against the dollar is appropriate in the present circumstances, though not so large as that indicated for the EEC countries—especially Germany—and above all for Japan.

A likely outcome is therefore that there will be a British revaluation, but that this will still leave the pound effectively devalued against the currencies of some of her major competitors. This has already happened in relation to the German mark.

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## Faulkner flying for Ulster talks with Heath recall unlikely

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Mr Brian Faulkner, will leave Belfast tomorrow night for a day of talks with Mr Heath and members of the Cabinet who have a direct interest in the crisis.

The meeting is at Mr Heath's invitation. Mr Faulkner will spend tomorrow night at Chequers before going to Downing Street on Thursday morning—two weeks to the day after the talks at which the decision was taken to introduce internment without trial.

Mr Maudling will be at Thursday's talks, and the Secretary for Defence, Lord Carrington, is also expected to take part.

There is little that the two leaders can usefully discuss on Thursday that could not be said on a secure telephone line, and no decisions of any gravity are expected to be made.

The statement issued last night merely said that the pair would have "further talks about the current situation."

What they will do, according to Mr Faulkner's closest colleagues—and this is presumably what they have been called—to tell Mr Lynch in Dublin in no uncertain terms that Whitehall's first duties are to the Northern Ireland Government at Stormont and then, and only then, to the Government of the Republic.

Mr Lynch will visit Mr Heath in London in October—which irritates Northern Unionist politicians, since Mr Lynch made his swinging attack on Stormont last week. Were Mr Lynch to be the next Irish Premier to be received in Downing Street, it might appear in Belfast that Whitehall was taking his claims seriously.

A quick, though strictly superfluous, meeting with Mr Faulkner now will serve to set the record straight on this point, will reassure Mr Faulkner himself of his own standing, and will consolidate Mr Faulkner's position in his own party.

In fact, Mr Faulkner's standing among his political colleagues seems mercifully high, and a meeting today of the Parliamentary Unionist Party will serve to confirm that both wings of the party, extreme and liberal, now approve of the manner in which he has conducted the operations of the past week.

Mr Faulkner would not be so foolish as to suggest at such an early stage that internment is at last working—two days of comparative calm in Ulster cannot be the vague beginnings of even the haziest trend in the right well point to some signs that his new policy is not as disastrous as had earlier been thought.

One such sign comes from the RUC Special Branch, which can claim to be receiving considerably more intelligence reports from Catholic informants in the province than at any time in recent months.

The first impressions of the results of internment were that the Catholic community had become united as never before against the Government and the army. The Special Branch, however, suggests that the lessening of intimidation is producing cracks in the otherwise solid-looking silence. Further arrests are expected to result shortly from this flow of information.

The Government is worried, though, about the possible effects on the economy of the campaign of civil disobedience which is being nurtured by the Opposition politicians and the official wing of the IRA and which began to take effect yesterday.

Government sources hope that the Roman Catholics will be as "responsible" towards this aspect of protest against internment as they are claimed to be towards giving information to the police. The Government is banking on the campaign coming to an end after about a week, and has said that civil action may be taken against those who persist in refusing to pay their bills.

Mr Roy Bradford, the Minister of Development, took a less sanguine view. "I hope the people will have some common sense," he said.

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Public opinion is stacked against Mr Fitt's withdrawal from Stormont—it is well-known that Mr Fitt himself is in body, before making the request, in favour of a graceful return to the House of Commons—and a great deal of activity will be going on in the next few weeks to persuade the Opposition parties to return to the fold.

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## US emergency declared

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 16

After meeting with his Cabinet for over an hour this morning President Nixon declared a national emergency and issued executive orders which give effect to the major new economic policy he announced late last night.

The Council of the International Monetary Fund also met here this morning to review the new financial situation. Last night's announcement represents not only a complete reversal of the Nixon economic policies of the past 15 months, but is also, by implication, an admission of their failure.

The new policy was forced on the President by the continuing inflation and high level of unemployment and the threat of a deficit in the trade balance for the first time this century.

Mr Nixon, who has consistently opposed wage and price controls and maintained that the economy was steady on course, represented his dramatic about-turn last night as "the most comprehensive new economic policy to be undertaken by this nation in four decades."

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This body could well survive the 90-day period. It will in any case consult with labour, industry, agriculture, and

public interests on ways to control inflation and reduce unemployment after the freeze has ended.

The undertaking by the US to buy and sell gold at a fixed rate was one of the central fixtures of the 1944 Bretton-Woods agreement. That agreement has been the basis for the international monetary system ever since.

So it is clear that the present refusal of the American Government any longer to be bound by this undertaking undermines the whole international monetary system. The consequences of this were presumably the main burden of today's discussions at the IMF and of those which the Treasury, under secretary Mr Volcker, is now having in London.

Of the various ways which Mr Nixon might have chosen to devalue the dollar, the decision to allow the dollar to "float" by refusing to buy gold at the prescribed rate was the least expected. The Nixon Administration had been highly critical of the West German and Dutch Governments in May when they decided to "float" their currencies.

Until the world's major money markets have time to assess the new situation the level at which the dollar will eventually float will not be known. But the expectation here is that it will amount to a devaluation of a little over 10 per cent. The recent rise in price of gold and on the free market to a level which amounted to a 26 per cent devaluation of the dollar is nowhere regarded as a realistic possibility.

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## Limits set

Other banks were not quite as willing. The Chase Manhattan's New York branch was only cashing dollars for people who could prove that they had just arrived in England, or were on the point of leaving, and set a limit of 50 dollars a person. The Bank of America was only dealing with regular customers and "emergency cases."

British banks continued to deal in dollars at the old rate, but set limits of 100 dollars a person for "bona fide travellers." But the situation was not so generous at Heathrow Airport-London, where hundreds of travellers had to pay up to 2.55 dollars for a pound.

The attitude of the London hotels was very largely determined by their class. The superior grades—Connaught, Savoy, and Hilton—calmly said that they were allowing guests to pay with dollars at the old rate. Hotels traditionally give a worse rate of exchange than banks, so they are not likely to lose whatever happens.

But the smaller hotels were not so accommodating. Tourists in the American Express office had borrowing tales of Bayswater hotels offering only 2.80 for the pound, and one young girl said her hotel had taken her passport away until she paid the bill in a stable currency such as pound notes.

The Government is worried, though, about the possible effects on the economy of the campaign of civil disobedience which is being nurtured by the Opposition politicians and the official wing of the IRA and which began to take effect yesterday.

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## How the world reacted to the dollar crisis

## French Six to seek common policy

## Cabinet to meet

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 16

France has not adopted an official position on the American measures and is unlikely to do so until Wednesday, when M. Pompidou is interrupting his Mediterranean holiday to preside over a restricted Cabinet meeting. The President was informed of the decision in a letter from Mr. Nixon.

At Wednesday's meeting, the Prime Minister, M. Chaban-Delmas, the Minister of Economy and Finance, M. Giscard d'Estaing, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Schumann, will be joined by the Governor of the Bank of France and other financial officials. The deputy Governor of the Bank flew to London this afternoon to meet Mr. Paul Volcker, Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Unofficially, the Nixon decision is seen as a sign of a realistic policy, indicating that the United States appreciates its true responsibilities. By coincidence, this morning, in a lengthy interview given to "L'Express", M. Giscard d'Estaing said it was not for him to say whether the dollar should be devalued, but he wanted people to understand what would be represented by the revaluation of other currencies, as suggested by some people.

It would touch all the countries of the world except the underdeveloped countries. From the political point of view, it would mean a kind of monetary realignment. It was curious that the decision should be transferred to all the countries, while the United States, where the problem was the most serious, did nothing.

Statements today have included one from M. Paul Huvelin, president of the Patronat, the French employers' association. Though he claims to have expected some such move he is struck by the "radical" character of the steps taken. M. Huvelin has been in a position to use the price and salary increases in order to reinforce his effort in trade with the United States, where the import tax will, in theory, constitute an obstacle.

In fact, since France exports to America amount to less than 6 per cent of her total exports (she imports about twice as much) this is not likely to be a major factor.

## 'Inevitable'

M. Jacques Rueff, architect of General de Gaulle's financial policy, saw the event as inevitable. "I can only repeat, very sadly, that what is to be will be," he said. In refusing the remedy I proposed 10 years ago, one has permitted a world disorder in which we, along with all the other countries of the West will suffer the painful consequences.

"Now the problem is to mend matters as quickly as possible. The solution is simple. I hope that, at last, there will be an end to the palliatives which have dishonoured the policy of the West, so that we can reconstruct as swiftly as possible an efficient and durable international monetary system."

M. Antoine Pinay, who, as a "crisis" Minister of Finance, won lasting fame by balancing the national budget, said in a broadcast that he had been anxious about the "permanent" US deficit. It was bound to end in serious restrictive measures, and now they have come. It is more than a false devaluation. These are the kind of measures which are imposed at times of panic. It is very serious for the land of liberty and free enterprise.

Since today is a public holiday in France, the Bourse was closed and the only banks open were those at the two ports, Orly and Le Bourget. By midday, both were limiting dollar transactions to \$100 per person.

## Banda returns to S. Africa

From our Correspondent

Cape Town, August 16  
Dr Hastings Banda, President of Malawi, who worked in a South African gold mine as a labourer in the 1920s, returned to South Africa today to dine with the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in Johannesburg as his guest.

President Banda, is the first head of a black State north of the Zambezi River to visit South Africa. When his Air Malawi aircraft landed at Pretoria, he was given a 21-gun salute and full military honours. The State President, Mr. Jim Fouché, greeted him as he stepped from the aircraft with the traditional fly whisk in one hand and a white walking stick in the other.

Also in the welcoming party was Mr. Joe Kachingwe, Malawi's newly appointed Ambassador to South Africa, and the first black ambassador to be accredited to this country. Dr Banda will spend five days in South Africa. Tomorrow he will address students at the Afrikaans University of Stellenbosch, near Cape Town.

Brussels, August 16

The Common Market will generally welcome the American decision to float the dollar provided that it leads to a solution of the present "international monetary chaos," diplomatic sources said today.

The Community's first concern, however, will be to decide on monetary policies uniting all six members, the sources said. The first step towards such a common policy will be an emergency meeting tomorrow of the Community's monetary committee, comprising the deputy Finance Ministers and deputy central bank governors of the six member States. The monetary committee meeting will be followed immediately by a meeting of the Commission, a spokesman announced today.

"In the present circumstances it appears that the member countries of the Community should adopt a common attitude to assure the defence of their interests and to contribute to the re-establishment of the international monetary system," the Commission said in a statement.

The meetings are expected to pave the way quickly for a full meeting of the Finance and Economics Ministers of the Six. The Belgian Finance Minister, Baron Snyet, d'Oppuers, called for such a meeting today as he flew home from holiday in Switzerland to consult with Belgian central bank officials.

American decisions made to devalue what to do about the Community's unit of account. Transactions within the Community, especially in agricultural support prices, are reckoned in units exactly equal to the US dollar. The Ministers must decide whether to change the value of the units.

The basic view of the semi-official news agency Cifra and broadcast on television, a spokesman for the Bank of Spain said: "Tourists will not find themselves affected by alterations in the international money market."

However, his assurances were of no use to tourists who found that their dollars were either unwanted, or frequently exchanged at much less than the established inter-bank rates of 69.475 pesetas to the dollar.

A sampling of banks in Madrid showed that those willing to buy dollars were doing so at rates as low as 68 pesetas per dollar. The banks were willing to accept only green dollars and not cheques, except their own travellers' cheques.

Many hotels would not accept payment in dollars. Others exchanged their guests' dollars at rates as low as 65 pesetas.

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The Community's first concern, however, will be to decide on monetary policies uniting all six members, the sources said. The first step towards such a common policy will be an emergency meeting tomorrow of the Community's monetary committee, comprising the deputy Finance Ministers and deputy central bank governors of the six member States. The monetary committee meeting will be followed immediately by a meeting of the Commission, a spokesman announced today.

"In the present circumstances it appears that the member countries of the Community should adopt a common attitude to assure the defence of their interests and to contribute to the re-establishment of the international monetary system," the Commission said in a statement.

The meetings are expected to pave the way quickly for a full meeting of the Finance and Economics Ministers of the Six. The Belgian Finance Minister, Baron Snyet, d'Oppuers, called for such a meeting today as he flew home from holiday in Switzerland to consult with Belgian central bank officials.

American decisions made to devalue what to do about the Community's unit of account. Transactions within the Community, especially in agricultural support prices, are reckoned in units exactly equal to the US dollar. The Ministers must decide whether to change the value of the units.

The basic view of the semi-official news agency Cifra and broadcast on television, a spokesman for the Bank of Spain said: "Tourists will not find themselves affected by alterations in the international money market."

However, his assurances were of no use to tourists who found that their dollars were either unwanted, or frequently exchanged at much less than the established inter-bank rates of 69.475 pesetas to the dollar.

A sampling of banks in Madrid showed that those willing to buy dollars were doing so at rates as low as 68 pesetas per dollar. The banks were willing to accept only green dollars and not cheques, except their own travellers' cheques.

Many hotels would not accept payment in dollars. Others exchanged their guests' dollars at rates as low as 65 pesetas.

In a message distributed by the National Bank said might be extended.

Swiss Air was demanding all payments in Swiss francs, but would take dollars at the rate of 3.50 francs — a 15 per cent devaluation.

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## King Faisal holds whip hand on Jordan

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, August 16

TH large concentrations of Syrian troops reportedly massed along the Jordanian-Syrian frontier, the Arab world is watching anxiously for signs of a breakthrough towards a settlement between King Faisal and the guerrillas, and the Syrian army.

It is believed that the Syrian army, in spite of the clashes of the past few days, is highly motivated and ready for action. The Syrian army, in spite of the clashes of the past few days, is highly motivated and ready for action.

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# GLC plan for development to be changed

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Parts of the Greater London Council's development plan—now the subject of a special inquiry—are to be rewritten in an attempt to clarify the capital's problems, the council's objections, and its courses of possible action.

A panel of outside specialists, whose chairman is Mr Frank Layfield, has decided that certain sections of the plan are too vague and ought to be made more intelligible to the Londoners who wish to know what the GLC is trying to do.

This does not mean that there is to be a new plan. However, changes and additions which are suggested will require political approval. There will also have to be some sort of formula to guide the council's willingness to accept such amendments should a panel so wish, which it has not yet decided.

The latest move helps demonstrate the importance of such expert commissions of inquiry in elucidating key issues. The suggested areas of change and modification include transport, employment, and housing. Mr Layfield himself mentions seven points where serious reconsideration was needed in the transport section of the written statement—the legal document before the inquiry.

These included the aims of the transport strategy, the importance of the relationship between public and private transport, and the possibility of curbing the use of private cars.

Mr Layfield said that the written statement was "a much higher expenditure on the plan than could be met by the use of private cars in the future. Some restraint is needed, particularly in the use of private cars in the central London and other centres of concentrated activity."

The panel particularly emphasised the need to help the Secretary for the Environment, who will give the verdict on the plan—realise that the con-

## Nuisances that hide their light

By our Planning Correspondent

The Secretary for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, is considering the need for local planning to be given greater publicity for certain types of planning applications. There is also a possibility in due course of stalled changes in the law, which would give councils discretionary power to make applications to the Secretary for the Environment, but what they intend to do.

This step in government thinking about the need to ensure that people know more about development proposals which could affect their neighbourhood has emerged in correspondence between Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development, and Philip Goodhart, MP for Croydon.

Mr Goodhart had been particularly concerned about the building of a petrol station next to the home of a resident.

At the moment, applicants planning permission for certain forms of development, which might cause a nuisance,

## Woman caught in flash

An Austrian woman teacher took a flashlight photograph at a Law Courts yesterday as three judges heard a criminal appeal case. Photography is forbidden in the building and the flash was confiscated and destroyed.

The teacher, Dr Elfrida Sauer, aged 59, of Vienna, followed out of court by her, a police sergeant, and a court usher.

She was escorted back and placed in the three judges Lord Justice Karminski, Mr Justice Milmo, and Mr Justice Byrne.

Lord Justice Karminski said that the court appreciated that a might not have seen notices the entrances to the Law Courts forbidding photography, but we are very strict about it, you know.

## Film workers accept 15 pc

The National Association of Cinematographers, Television, and Kine employees has accepted a wage increase of 15 per cent the first of 1969.

Although the members were expected to reject it, they accepted the increase by large majority. Some thought the increase was too small to keep pay in line with cost of living, but employers said they could afford more.



A teacher introduces a Peckham girl to school life

## 2,000 seals to die

By ROSALIND MORRIS

THE National Trust is to kill more than 2,000 of the 7,000 grey seals which breed on the Farne Islands, a nature reserve off the coast of Northumberland. It will be the biggest cull carried out by the trust in 1965, because of the outcry among its members, the trust had to abandon a series of five culls of Farne Island seals after making only three, killing 1,000 seals.

A report prepared for the trust earlier this year, which recommends the killing of half of the 2,000 female seals together with their pups, is published today. It has been accepted in full by the trust.

The authors, Mrs Grace Hickling, an honorary secretary of the Natural History Society, and Mr Nigel Somers, head of the Natural Environment Research Council's seals research unit, argue that there is serious overcrowding on the Farnes because the seal population has doubled since 1960.

They say this is part of the cause of a high mortality rate of 21 per cent among young seals, and also leads to aggressive behaviour among adults. The report shows that this especially affects the females, who sometimes savage their young or abandon them. It also shows that the annual increase of about 10 per cent in the seal population is having serious effects on the ecology of the Farnes. Soil erosion caused by the seals is harming the breeding habits of rare seabirds.

The Farne Islands were bought for the National Trust by public subscription in 1925 as a bird sanctuary.

The National Trust will apply to the Home Office for a licence to kill the seals and the Natural Environment Research Council, the Council for Nature, the RSPCA, and the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare will be consulted on the best way to carry out the cull.

## Four-year-olds get a flying start at school

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Three-quarters of the September school year have helped in this experimental introductory course in school life sponsored by the Home Office urban aid programme.

Some 80 per cent of the children at the Bellenden Road Infants' School are immigrants, mostly of West Indian and Turkish-Cypriot origin, and less than 20 per cent of the September intake have had any nursery school experience. Although the £1,000 grant runs out this Christmas—there was a fortnight course for Bellenden's summer intake during the Easter holiday and two other centres are now operating in Southwark—it is hoped that the Home Office will sanction a four-year extension covering several more Southwark primary schools.

Mr David Asvat, Southwark's community relations officer, said that the venture was a cooperative effort involving the Inner London Education Authority, the borough of Southwark, teachers at the school, and volunteers from colleges of education nearby.

Roughly half the regular staff

at the school will have helped in this experimental introductory course in school life sponsored by the Home Office urban aid programme.

Parents have supported the project strongly, and none appear to have dropped out. A teacher claimed that even with only a fortnight at Easter the summer intake had been more confident and settled than usual among five-year-old arrivals, and that this time there had been good language progress among the non-English speakers, and certain problem children had been helped.

"There has been an enormous change in one small boy. When he came we wondered whether he was deaf or only partially sighted. He just lay on the floor and kicked, or sat rocking and sucking his thumb, a four-year-old showing the signs of an emotional age of two," the teacher added. Although he would probably still need to see an educational psychologist and have

his sight and hearing tested, he had effectively doubled his limited vocabulary, and built a strong relationship with one teacher, was using the agility apparatus like any child, and had generally settled down.

In another case, the preschool experiment had located an advertisement family situation which community relations and social workers were now trying to assist. A deserted mother with four children had refused supplementary benefit, and had taken a night job in order to support her family. She was frequently tired and depended on the support of the little girl who had now come to the "head-start" school.

Like other summer school projects, the Bellenden one relies heavily on a generous ratio of adults to children—one to four, working in groups—but its significance lies in the close relationship with schools to which children are about to go. Mr Asvat, whose community relations council is a group of interest in education with pilot introductory projects, believes that the scheme should be extended to all infants' schools which have no nursery classes.

## Ford plans 1,000 Cortinas a day

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Ford hopes to increase production of the Cortina from 900 a day to more than 1,000, and to increase the labour force at Dagenham by 600 men, most of them on the assembly lines.

Orders have been good since the July launch, but the need to make more cars is only an indication that Ford is creeping back to the dominant market position lost during the 10-week strike earlier in the year.

The demand seems to be limited to the Cortina, which is the main car produced at Dagenham. The Morris-Marina is aiming at the same market, and Ford feels it was correct

to endure the teething troubles of the redesigned Cortina.

The Escort, made at Halewood, Lancashire, faces more intense competition from the Avenger and the 1.3 litre range of Marinas. Ford does not need to increase production at Halewood but apparently is happy with the car's steady sales.

Production of the Cortina is likely to be increased by breaking down tasks on the assembly lines allotting more men to carry them out, and speeding up the run.

Ford will have 1,000 new jobs available, but about 400 are replacements for men who have left. Numbers at Dagenham will be raised to just over 24,000.

## OBITUARY

### Former editor killed

Mr Victor Zorian, former editor of "Lancashire Life," died on Sunday night when his car was involved in an accident in Bolton. He was 61.

Mr Zorian, a bachelor, was of Armenian descent. He lived at Links Road, Harwood, near Bolton. He became editor of "Lancashire Life" in 1956 and retired last year. Since then he had worked for the "Sunday Mirror" as a freelance.

Most of Mr Zorian's 30 years in journalism were spent in the North-west. He began on a local newspaper in his home town, Lytham St Anne, then moved to Ashton-under-Lyne. Later he became Northern Editor of the "Daily Graphic" and worked for several years with Kemsley Newspapers. He also edited newspapers in County Down, Northern Ireland, and in Crawley New Town, Sussex.

His sister, the late Olive Zorian, was a noted violinist who founded the Zorian Quartet.

## Dorothy L. Pilkington

Miss Dorothy L. Pilkington, a former director of Pilkington's Tiles Ltd, Clifton, near Manchester, has died in hospital at the age of 77. Miss Pilkington had lived for several years with her sister, Miss Margaret Pilkington, at Firwood, Alderley Edge.

She was the youngest daughter of Mr Lawrence Pilkington, who founded the family firm with his two brothers. Three years ago Miss Pilkington resigned from the board of the company after serving for 39 years. During that time she became the first woman in the country to hold a certificate for colliery management.

Miss Pilkington was for many years chairman of the governors of her old school, Manchester High School for Girls. For her services to education she was awarded an honorary MA degree by Manchester University.

## VC dies

Sir Brett Cloutman, QC, who won the last VC of the First World War has died at his home at Highgate, London, aged 79. He won the VC in November 1918. He swam a river and cut wire with which the enemy were to set off the blasting of a bridge. In the Second World War he won the MC.

# Duke claims Covent plan was 'lifted'

By JOHN WINDSOR

The Duke of Bedford yesterday accused the GLC of "lifting" a privately-produced plan for Covent Garden and using it as the basis for its own Covent Garden Development Plan.

He is president of Covent Garden Centre Ltd. Mr George Martin, founder of the organisation, claims to have invested ten years of work worth £350,000 in his own scheme, only to have his ideas copied and be given a "brush-off" by the GLC. Mr Martin has announced that he will sue the council to recover the money.

The Duke was speaking at a public inquiry into the plan. "I have no doubt whatsoever that the proposed GLC scheme is that conceived and developed by Covent Garden Centre Ltd entirely at the expense of that non-profit making company—watered down to suit the GLC," he said.

It would seem odd if developers were allowed to make a substantial profit while the company was left to pick up the very considerable bill for 10 years of selfless work and dedication to the scheme.

Neither the Duke nor Mr Martin, who describes himself as a successful property developer, economist, management training consultant, conference organiser, and fluent speaker of six languages, drew much change from Mr Charles Hilton, the Department of the Environment's inspector at the inquiry.

Mr Hilton told Mr Martin, when he was asked whether he repeatedly told that his evidence was outside the scope of the inquiry: "Keep your cool. I'm not accustomed to being shouted at." "I'm not shouting," Mr Martin replied. "I'm just accustomed to speaking loudly."

Mr Hilton had accused him of being grossly impertinent and threatened to ask the GLC to stop the recorder. "I'm not going to allow the inquiry to be a platform for your views on local government throughout the country," he said. He was prepared to hear only objections to the plan, not the history of the Centre.

The Duke's private quarrel between you and the GLC," Mr Hilton interrupted the Duke as he was reading his statement and said: "I regard much of what the Duke is saying as immaterial."

Mr Martin produced his plan—more than an inch thick with no page numbers. He said that its importance had not been fully appreciated by the GLC's planners, and proceeded to plough through it. Dozens of names of the famous and aristocratic who, he said, had pledged support for it were read out. Lord Salisbury, Mr Robert Maxwell, Sir Charles Clere, Mr Henry Moore, Lord Robens, Sir Isaac Wolfson.

The Duke of Bedford added in his statement that he had not conceived this great plan for London and, for the past 10 years, pushed it before people, press, and authority, nobody would have dared to put forward a plan of such magnitude. The fact that it is now being diminished by the GLC planners is surely an indication of their smaller thinking.

"It is, of course, possible that the GLC planners could have looked on the same vision and proceeded in the same manner. It is possible. But in this case it is without reasonable doubt, not so. My family has been connected with Covent Garden for 400 years. If we still owned it, I would like to donate it to Mr Martin develop it on the lines he has planned, namely an economic project in the public interest."

The Duchess of Bedford, who also appeared, said: "If the GLC is allowed to diminish the scheme that Covent Garden Centre has developed, nurtured, and sensibly cherished over the past 10 years, a great disservice will be done to the nation and to the people of this country. And, for that matter, the people of the world."

Mr Martin alleged that the main similarities between the Centre's plan and the GLC's plan had three hotels: the GLC had three or four hotels. Both had sports centres, offices, and shops. He conceded that the GLC plan did not provide for a "cultural revolution," an idea which, he made plain, he had coined before Chairman Mao.

Mr Martin also alleged that the Centre's plan had been published in 1964 and the GLC's plan, published in 1968, was their emphasis on an international conference centre. Both plans used the same three words. His plan had three hotels: the GLC had three or four hotels. Both had sports centres, offices, and shops. He conceded that the GLC plan did not provide for a "cultural revolution," an idea which, he made plain, he had coined before Chairman Mao.

## Gaoled director who was cleared to sue

Mr Lionel Barrie Shepherd, aged 45, a company director, who spent eight months in prison on charges of fraud but who was cleared, has started an action in the High Court for damages against the Director of Public Prosecutions.

He alleges the prosecution suppressed or failed to disclose vital evidence. Mr Shepherd, of Church Street, Epsom, Surrey, was convicted at Suffolk Assizes in 1968. Eight months later the Appeal Court quashed his convictions. He says that in addition to prison he has suffered loss of employment and deterioration in health.

At the Appeal Court hearing, Lord Parker, then Lord Chief Justice, said Mr Shepherd had been managing director of an engineering company which agreed to sell its book debts to a finance company, J. Gerber (Factors) Ltd.

The prosecution alleged that Mr Shepherd and another director conspired to defraud the finance company in relation to statements of debts. Mr Shepherd's defence was that he knew nothing about finance and had left such matters to the other director. A witness called Boon, employed by the finance company, said that Mr Shepherd had no knowledge of the frauds.

Mr Shepherd claims in his writ that Boon was the only man to whom any false representations could have been made. The prosecution knew that Boon could give evidence but did not call him at the trial. The writ also alleges that the defence was told that Boon was not available to give evidence. The DPP will contest the claim.

## Island's plea to Queen

THE QUEEN is to be asked to exercise her power as Duchess of Normandy to stop the Government enacting Common Market legislation which would affect Guernsey's rights and privileges.

A committee, chaired by Mr Vincent Carey, has been set up to prepare a petition. The Islanders feel that their local Parliament (the States of Guernsey) has lost control now that the States have refused associate membership to the Channel Islands.

The question of special consideration for the islands in the Common Market has been deferred and it is likely that they will be committed to membership before negotiations on their behalf are started.

The islands, who have had independence for more than 1,000 years, have the right to plead a case before the Throne. Parliament cannot interfere with internal legislation, although it does act on the island's behalf in foreign affairs.

Membership of the Common Market, except on very special terms, would make a mockery of this independence. The islands decide what taxes, if any, they levy; make their own laws; and control immigration. Exports to Britain of horticultural produce are free of import duty.

## No cut in dismissal payments

The Government was not planning to cut redundancy payments in spite of the deficit in the Redundancy Fund, the Department of Employment said yesterday. About £45 millions was paid in the first six months of the year, £15 millions more than in the same period last year.

The fund has powers to borrow up to £20 millions from the National Loans Fund and this limit has not been approached.

The Government has two ways of putting the fund in balance again. It can increase the employers' contribution, or it can reduce the rate of rebate paid to employers. At present the employer pays the whole of the redundancy money, and gets a 50 per cent rebate from the Government.

Payments from the fund in the second quarter of this year—nearly £28 millions—were a record for any quarter since the scheme was started. But the average amount paid to each worker has decreased. In the first quarter this year it was £289, but in the second quarter it was £274. This indicates either that more short service workers were made redundant or that those affected were lower paid.

## Burton's role

Richard Burton is to play the title part in Josef Shafte's production of "The Assassination of Trotsky" directed by Joseph Losey.

## Hippies take over old dwellings for park people

by Malcolm Stuart



Victoria Buildings under occupation yesterday

A CONDEMNED tenement block in Clerkenwell Road, London, has been taken over by about 35 hippies. They claim that they can offer a home to most of the capital's "park people" and after one attempt by the police to clear them out since then, they have been dubbed with the words "London Street Commune"—the name adopted for 144 Piccadilly when that building was occupied two years ago. Other slogans say "No Fuzz," "Free Pot," "Defend Oz," "People before profit," "Plugs Out," and "Love your fellow man, give him a bone."

The building belongs to a property company called 17 Investments Ltd., and has been empty since the Greater London Council served clearance orders on the owners in March, 1968. The tenants, who shared two lavatories to every floor, were rehoused by the GLC.

Hippies moved in at the weekend. They yesterday suspended a bag from a second-floor window and asked passers-by to give them money or cigarettes. The front of the building has been dubbed with the words "London Street Commune"—the name adopted for 144 Piccadilly when that building was occupied two years ago. Other slogans say "No Fuzz," "Free Pot," "Defend Oz," "People before profit," "Plugs Out," and "Love your fellow man, give him a bone."

One of the occupants, Susan Coleman, aged 18, left her parents' home in London last March and since then has mainly lived in parks. "This is a place where we can all live together," she said, in one of the rooms used by the

hippie. "We'll clean this place out and even pay rent. Not much rent, it's not worth it, but something. To close this place down and leave it empty for years is a scandal."

Bob Westlake, aged 19, who left home in Swindon two-and-a-half years ago, said: "We have searched for weeks for a building to take over. There is masses of room here to start a proper commune. At least 1,000 people live in the parks. There is so much room in this place that we could get most of them in here."

Sonny Stevenson, aged 20, from Glasgow, said: "This is a peaceful protest, but now we are here we are going to stay. The fuzz busted us yesterday, but now we have got the barricades on the stairs. We are not doing any harm here. We have found a few mattresses and most of the glass is in the windows. It's better than the parks."

Scotland Yard said that the police went to the dwellings on Sunday because someone called to say that "hippie-type people were causing wilful damage. There is a fire hazard in the building and the occupants of this they left of their own accord," he said. "We now understand the owners are taking steps to board the place up."

The building, which has no electricity or water, is scheduled for redevelopment as an industrial site.



THOMAS WISEMAN

## 'It is his own personal cosmology, biology and psychology that Lawrence sets out in these two essays, and it seems to me nearly all nonsense, brilliant nonsense, full of sudden crazy and paradoxical insights, but nonsense'

NOT SURPRISING that the feminists should take such exception to D. H. Lawrence—those phallic darkens to which he consigned his female characters were hardly conducive to egalitarianism. It is no wonder really that when his name is mentioned liberated women lose their cool. There is a lot in Lawrence's writings to antagonise them, and yet I think they are wrong to take him at his word, as Kate Millett does for example in her academicist critique of his male supremacist's ethos.

Lawrence said: "Never trust the artist. Trust the tale. The proper function of a critic is to save the tale from the artist who created it."

I think that Lawrence has become the *l'ère noire* of the feminists precisely because they have not trusted the tale, but have listened instead to Lawrence the theoretician. How wrong-headed he could be in his ideas on leadership and power is well-known.

He could write: "For power is the first and greatest of all mysteries. It is the mystery that is behind all our

being, even behind all our existence. Even the phallic erection is the first blind movement of power. . . . On other matters, too, he could propound ideas which taken literally, sound fairly crazy. Penguins have just published his little-known essays "Fantasia of the Unconscious" and "Psychoanalysis and the Unconscious" and in these the Lawrentian system with all its bizarre notions is set out—perfect ammunition for any feminist, or rationalist for that matter.

Rejecting Freud's version of the unconscious as an "unpleasant menagerie" and professing horror at the Freudian notion that sex is behind everything, he goes on to offer his own alternative theory of the unconscious. And here we find ourselves in the world of the seer and the crystal gazer, as Lawrence, invoking poetic omniscience, tells us the way that it all is.

"The moon," for instance, "is composed of some very intense element, like phosphorus or radium, some element or elements which have very

powerful chemical and kinetic activity . . . affecting us through space." The moon which has its back to us (it is the back of the moon that we see, he asserts) is identified with the feminine principle, the sun with the masculine, and so on. Furthermore, our bodies are divided up into different seats of emotion: some feelings belong to the solar plexus and some to the cardiac plexus and some to the knees (those that make you go weak there); in this way he sets out to refute that upstart usurper of the unconscious, Freud.

These psychoanalysts with their laborious theories! The true explanation is to be found in that "a man finds it impossible to realise himself in marriage. He recognises that his emotional, even passionate, regard for his mother is deeper than it ever could be for a wife. This makes him unhappy, for he knows that passionate communion is not complete unless it is also sexual. . . . And so the incest-motive is born. . . . Keep your Oedipus complex, Herr Doktor Freud!"

It is his own personal cosmology,

biology and psychology (no less) that Lawrence sets out in these two essays, and it seems to me nearly all nonsense, brilliant nonsense, full of sudden crazy and paradoxical insights, but nonsense.

The essays were originally published in 1923, that is after "The Rainbow," after "Women in Love," after "Aaron's Rod," and so must be taken to represent what he conceived to be the ideas of those novels. And it seems to me he could not have been more wrong, of which he probably had some inkling in issuing the warning not to trust the artist; but to trust the tale. What can be observed in the essays is his attempt to refute the deeply disturbing interpretation of his own make-up that Freud's general theories suddenly made possible. It is as if the discovery of the meaning of what he had been saying in his novels terrified him; and therefore he had to devise his elaborate counter-cosmology.

I think what really upset him about Freud was the down-to-earth causation of things, when Lawrence clearly preferred the heavenly. Thus one can see

how he would have reacted against Freud's ideas of anal eroticism, preferring to characterise the matter in more elevated terms: " . . . storm the angel-guarded/Gates of the long-discarded/Garden. . . ."

I believe it was as a form of justifying and romanticising his own nature that Lawrence came out with the ideas and the concepts that the feminists find so offensive. For example, it must have been in panicky apprehension of the homosexuality (sexual or imagined) within himself that he devised those phallic philosophies, those self-aggrandising theories of the conquering penis. The grandiosity of the language is the give away: the closer he came to the hard truths of his nature the more his mind spun whole cathedrals of words to cover up.

None of this actually detracts from his achievements, for, as he partly realised, his theories were irrelevant. He believed that what he called "the blood"—which was really the same thing as Freud's unconscious—was

"wiser than the intellect." And so it was.

When the feminists say of Lawrence that he got women all wrong they are in a way right, but they miss the point that he got them wrong in exactly the way that men do get women wrong (and vice versa); that therefore he depicted what really went on between men and women by describing what went on in his own mind. Nobody has really written in this way about sexual relationships and feelings: that is, described the complex unconscious world beneath the conscious.

Lawrence did this, and it is a formidable achievement. It is nagging to complain of the discoverers of new worlds that they have charted them inaccurately, that they have got their geography wrong. It would be a pity therefore to read a book like "Fantasia of the Unconscious" on the level of its declared pretensions: what is needed is a reducing lens so that every time the dark cosmos is invoked it is understood that Lawrence is talking about his own hot little ego.

## Restoration in the sinking city

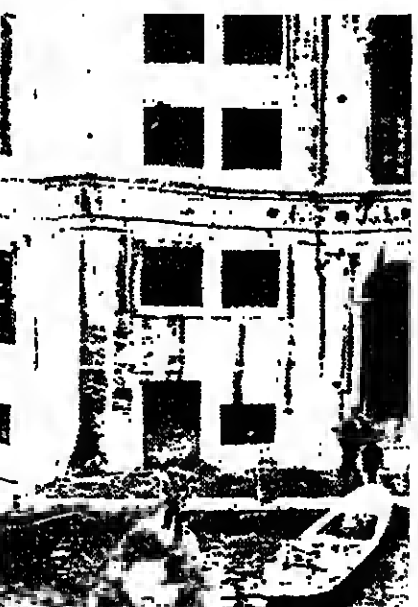
Caroline Tisdall reports on the artistic and urban plight of Venice

VENICE, AS EVERYONE knows, is crumbling into its lagoon. Its buildings are disintegrating and its art is threatened by damp and decay. It has reached the point where all the money pouring in from international funds, tourism, and visitors to the art biennale and film festivals can do little to stop the rot hastened on not only by the elements, but also by the unchecked industrial boom of Porta Marghera, the fatal greed to which Venice awoke too late.

Meanwhile, attractions are laid on indefinitely. This year, bridging the gap between two biennales is a mammoth exhibition of Venetian art at the Museo Correr. Entitled "Arte a Venezia" it has a triple objective: to represent the scope of Venetian art, to gather together pieces from the less well-known museums and churches, and, above all, to emphasise the need for continual restoration.

The problem of restoration was accentuated by the floods of 1966 which affected Venice as much as Florence. Encouraged by considerable financial aid and the sustained advice and help of experts from abroad, particularly New York and London, the Italian authorities and the Venetian Soprintendenza at last tackled an urgent problem on a large scale. The greatest problems are frescoes, notoriously difficult to maintain and costly to detach, and outdoor sculpture threatened by neglect and a heavily polluted atmosphere. The exhibition presents evidence of progress made and a plea for more help.

Painting, sculpture, tapestries, gold-work, and manuscripts provide a pan-



Palazzo Camerlengo cornice

orama of Venetian art from the ninth to the eighteenth century, from the Byzantine-influenced mosaics of Torcello to full-blown rococo. Included are some of the victories of restoration: the last traces of Giorgione's amazing female nude saved from the walls of the Fondaco del Tedesco in 1937, and Titian's "Justice" from the same building, painted when Titian was Giorgione's assistant. Tintoretto's "Flight into Egypt" emerges in its full splendour of chiaroscuro and colour after the Venice Committee-International Fund's intervention on the entire Scuola di San Rocco series. Juxtaposed with these is the sad state of Giovanni Bellini's "Madonna Enthroned" from San Zaccaria. This is due for restoration when the exhibition closes and preliminary patches of cleaning emphasise a gloom of dirt and overpainting.

The same applies to sculpture: Nino Pisano's "Maddona" crumbling away, Donatello's "St John the Baptist" obscured by extravagant nineteenth century chromatics.

But the state of art is only one of Venice's problems. There is mounting concern for the future of the city itself, not only because it continues to sink, speeded along by mindless exploitation, but for the preservation of the Venice that Le Corbusier once called the "city of the future." By this Corbusier meant the situation achieved by a balance of nature and history, a city in which pedestrians and transport function on different levels, in which the inhabitants can enjoy the advantages of city life without its din and danger. But that was written before the wholesale incursion of the motorboat and the haphazard conversion of the centre into luxury hotels and high-class desirable residences.

The State provides 50 per cent grants for urbanistic and domestic rehabilitation, and one would think that this would save the 16,000 abandoned ground floors threatened periodically by the "acqua alta," and traditionally the home of the humbler Venetian. But only large financial enterprises can afford the capital outlay necessary to claim such a grant, which leads, inevitably, to speculation. After 50 per cent State aid, the restored buildings are sold off as desirable luxury residences. Thus the economic and social structure of Venice is irreparably damaged and it is the ordinary citizen who loses out.

"Arte a Venezia" at the Museo Correr until October 31.



Giorgione: nude fresco

## Man of war and words

Raymond Gardner on Jonathan Griffin, wartime intelligence director, poet, and translator



picture by Peter Johns

JONATHAN GRIFFIN likes strong fags and weak tea. The fags are Sweet Affon, the tea China, and the incongruity total. Mr Griffin is an unpredictable man. He was born in 1906, read Greats at Oxford, and went on to study music under Dolmetsch and Schnabel. He intended to be a pianist but suffered from stagefright and turned—he explains it as the most natural thing in the world—to politics. In the pre-war years he wrote a series of books on "military matters" and became South-east Europe correspondent for "The Nation." He says: "I thought that disarmament was the most important question of all. Of course it would have to be international disarmament. I thought that the prevention of war was a military matter and that therefore one had better get to know about armaments and battles and sea power and all the rest of it. . . ."

The rest of it was that the Liberal Party adopted his ideas on defence as official policy which Churchill debated in Parliament but did not adopt. Then came the phoney war and a BBC appointment as a Balkans watcher. The phoney war became the real war and Jonathan Griffin became—naturally—the BBC's European Intelligence Director, a job which he vaguely describes as knowing which wavelenghts were audible at what times and when they were able to listen. Who "they" were is never fully explained. As the war ended, Mr Griffin arrived at the British Embassy in Paris where he remained until 1951. Which brings us to Mr Griffin's latest pursuit, that of poet and translator.

His first major work appeared in 1955, at the age of 49, when Secker and Warburg published "The Hidden King," a poem for the stage in the form of a trilogy, which was per-

formed at the 1957 Edinburgh Festival. Since then there have been two volumes of poetry and a variety of translations ranging from de Gaulle's "The Call to Honour," two novels by Kazantzakis, and Kleist's "The Prince of Homburg." In October 1969 "The Journals of Pierre Menard," a small and avidly intellectual literary magazine devoted to translation, published a special Jonathan Griffin issue.

It is undoubtedly as a translator that Mr Griffin excels and he does so with a quiet perseverance which in conversation approaches manic intellectualism. You ask him about the theory of translation and receive in reply a definition and a brief explanation of what poetry is thrown in for good measure.

"Who wants translation? The people who want it really want an idea of the original poem and they want it to be a true idea. Of course they also want it to be a poem and the question is whether you can possibly reconcile the two demands. I think it should be the poetic quality which takes precedence. It must be an authentic poem in the new language, so it becomes a question of sound. The translation has got to sound, absolutely different from the original. And yet there has to be some sort of relation because a poem is an object in which there is a content and a form and they are practically indistinguishable because they determine each other. So what you take is the content and you render that into English. But the sound while it is English, must still remain integral with the content. I think that is what happens."

Mr Griffin's latest work—translations of Fernando Pessoa—is published this month by Carcanet Press. Fernando Pessoa occupies a unique position in European literature. Born in Lisbon in 1898 he died there 47 years later having published a few volumes of poetry in English which nobody read and nec-

briefly noticed Portuguese edition. Since his death, and the publication of the bulk of his work, Pessoa has emerged as probably the greatest Portuguese poet since Camões in the 16th century. "Modern Poetry in Translation" has plans for a Pessoa issue and next year Penguin will add a further selection of Griffin's translations to their Modern European Poets series.

For the past 12 months Mr Griffin's enthusiasm for his subject has been unstoppable. The picture which unfolds is of an important poet and a fascinating character who managed to keep his eye on a variety of opposing aesthetic passions and styles by creating a Jekyll and Hyde set of characters. He wrote under his own name and those of three heteronyms. Alvaro de Campos was a devoted modernist, Ricardo Reis a classicist, and Alberto Caeiro the sceptic. Each had his own hinchpin and life style and Pessoa went so far as to publish dialogues between the heteronyms. To what extent their creator controlled their work even Pessoa had doubts.

It is this treatment of the division of personality which has haunted and enriched the best writers of our time that inclines Mr Griffin to see Pessoa as a key figure. He says: "Pessoa was reacting against the subjectivism of the Portuguese poets of his period who all went in for what one might describe as late Romantic lyrics. They were very self-indulgent and he was determined to reintroduce intelligence into poetry." Mr Griffin has produced very little original work recently and talks of dedicating himself to translating Pessoa. You leave with the perhaps not too absurd idea of the fourth heteronym.

Jonathan Griffin's translations of Fernando Pessoa are published in a boxed set of four booklets by Carcanet Press, Pin Form, South Ilkley, Orkney, £2.

## review

### ALEXANDRA PALACE

Judy Marle

### Art Spectrum

THE IDEA sounded good; to show the best of the work going on now, in London. Overambitious perhaps, but a fault in the right direction. It is one in a series of regional shows put on by the Arts Council. It was hard to see how it could fail to be, a real eye-opener. Somehow, somewhere along the assembly line of committees, selectors, and organisers, this good idea materialised into the dismal display now sprawling through the Great Hall of Alexandra Palace.

Obviously a major problem was how to deal with the vast area generously made available by the Greater London Council. Should works be thrown together in no particular order and left to fight it out, or should some kind of shelter be provided for work that would collapse completely without some degree of privacy? In the event, a compromise has been struck: pockets of the hall house shanty-town shelters for the timid, and free-for-all surge around them. It is difficult to orientate oneself to this kind of complex spatial scheme on such a huge scale. It is, for instance, hard to retrace one's steps and return to a work passed some half-hour before.

But, significantly, the only things that manage to survive the brutality of the surroundings—the result of the anonymity of both exhibition and exhibition space—are those that insulate themselves most thoroughly from everything going on around them. This obviously favours environments and those sculptures that generate their own living space. Phyllida Barlow's for example, while forming a predominantly hostile atmosphere for paintings and traditional one-piece sculptures. Paintings here have certainly got their backs to the wall, and a matt, black, beautifully textured piece of sculpture that would have looked dignified almost anywhere else seems merely pompous, plonked down like this in the middle of the circus.

So if pieces do not amplify and strengthen one another, or even live together in harmony, what justification can there be for herding them all together under one roof? This is the distinction between a group show which generates a particular atmosphere and attitude, and a survey, which aims at a comprehensive presentation. If this show had succeeded in being a kind of Noah's Ark of art, it would have been vindicated from any criticism. But it doesn't, and the most depressing factor about the whole business is the bard to define but pervasive air of trivia that clings to everything in the hall. There are, of course, a number of good things, but they too seem diminished, shrunken, by their surroundings. Nothing is immune. From the entrance filled with a giant head of a dizzy blonde to the blitter end where one is brought up sharp against the enormous pop-art organ with (ha-ha) yer actual organ, willing slightly as conceivably the mood is one of mirthless in-jokes of camp without bite, of humour and satire both equally insipid and ineffectual.

I know all this will seem a churlish and ungrateful reaction to a show that has had quantities of goodwill, of enthusiasm and sheer hard work lavished on it. But the conclusion that it has been a great opportunity wasted is inescapable. No doubt those involved will be conducting their own inquest. People who go hoping to discover what art is going on now, in London, will also be left wondering.

Art Spectrum London at Alexandra Palace, until August 30.

### QEH CONCERT

Hugo Cole

### Fischer-Dieskau

A SERIOUS and splendid end to this year's Summer Song Festival at QEH on Monday, with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau in songs by Schoenberg, Webern, Fortner and Berg: a programme of concentrated musical interest, short in actual time (one and a half hours including interval) but long in terms of listening experience. All groups except the Fortner were

mostly made up of early works. An ordinary how Webern and Berg at a declare their characters in it earlier work. The Webern songs brief, so understated, so dynamic level, in which one feels every dispensable note has been pruned away. The tiny epilogue of very early "am Ufer" echoing the voice phrase, and only changing semi-interval to a tone, how let that is: by comparison the clabber epilogues of all but one of the Schoenberg songs seemed to say much more than needs be said. Webern, Fischer-Dieskau with his shakable steadiness, his control, all aspects over the sounds he makes and his great range of tone-colour, even in pianissimo — is the perfect interpreter.

The danger of over-reverence, treating each note as if it was a precious jewel to be picked up, so to speak, with forceps — is never there. You that he and his accompanist An Reimann approach Webern with respect and understanding, but will be overawed. Fischer-Dieskau's formance is as easy and uncramped as his platform manner, which fills with confidence from the moment he settles himself with his back against the piano at the starting of a song.

The Fortner songs and setting Hofmannsthal, also economical texture and with some finely expressive writing for the voice, were difficult to hold of at first hearing. The I is highly personal, music, like complex and elusive—more so still in that it superimposes its asymmetrical patterns on the terza rima of the poems; and the grammar, in spite of a recent increase, stingily gives us no English translation or paraphrase of misinterpreted German text. One hears that these songs were written to, but couldn't make more than a fraction of the meaning. In the Berg songs, Fischer-Dieskau held the audience spellbound, again all seemed so simple and music more beautiful than ever, marvelled again at the infinite resources of emotional and physical strength which he commands, so that even the biggest climaxes (and they are tremendous) one gets the impression that he was nowhere near the of his resources. A three litre cruising at 55 miles per hour.

### IKON, BIRMINGHAM

Myfanwy Kitchin

### Lawrence Arthur

ONE COLOUR slides into another a series of diagonal straight lines. They cover areas equally hard and straight-lined which are as square-like. Within these I Lawrence Arthur varies his palette considerably. The art form has, of course, been produced, exhibited, criticised for some years now, there's nothing new. If good a of this sort could only have been commissioned for some party purpose then this would not seem a desecrating comment.

In size he goes from small graphic prints to canvases over feet. One of his most effective is in the canvas entirely in yellow. It is in three vertical sections of mixed yellows wave across the two, leaving the third a blank yellow. The whole together gives a sense of brightness and warmth does not belong to any one of the same could be said of another his large simple canvases—a rectangle within a rectangular in dull light yellow and dull pink, in flat diagonal stripes, colours are separated by a white in the central section and together with no white on the perimeter.

Some of Arthur's work has a twisting ingenuity rather than an effect. In some his designs are on the shape of a square in perspective. There is one of three squares in red, pink, and green, in some areas going side by side, in others one colour is directed at a slightly different angle another painted over it. There many painstaking variations on hard-edged flat-colour cross-hatching. In some designs the pattern of dent is made by a chevron shape, highest breakaway by a canvas. "Blue Rainbow," which has a freely drawn, though hard-edged, Lawrence's Arthur at the Gallery, Birmingham, until August. Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.



# FASHION GUARDIAN

Clothes for promenading • Fragrance versus pollution

## Charades for summer

by Mary Stott  
pictures by  
Frank Martin

THE PRETTIEST summer for years, I called it, though people stuck at home during the July heatwave while I was by the sea in Sussex might not even think it a summer to remember. And "prettiest," I discovered, was almost a dirty word to a girl whose style is cool and svelte and said she couldn't find a thing in the shops to buy.

But at two first nights at Chichester the scene was as pretty as the plays were pleasurable—the trees in full leaf, the grass, the evening sunshine and the parade of fluttering frocks and the men in light jackets with bright ties or those seductive little scarves knotted at the side of the throat. There are not many theatres with a setting like Chichester and Stratford, or concert halls like the Maltings

beside the river at Snape, but after all one can promenade by the Thames at the Festival Hall, and there are other places outside London, like the De Montfort Hall, Leicester, where one can savour the gardens in the interval. There are plays in parks, concerts in stately homes—quite a lot of Summer Occasions where the scene is part of the show and you are part of the scene.

Happily, this summer's frocks are often "dressing up" clothes in two senses, for they have a feeling of "let's pretend," a touch of the medieval in the long, floating pointed sleeves; of Mary Stuart in the square necks and tight sleeves; of the Puritan in severe black gowns with heavy white collared, long-sleeved houses; of Jane Austen in the high-bosomed cottons

patterned like an old-fashioned bedroom wallpaper: of the milk-maid, in the smocked, frilled, and dounced prints. Sleeves are altogether delightful, from puff to hishop, and there is much broderie anglaise, picot edging and lace insertion. "Mock-demure" is the keynote; one of fashion's most engaging ploys.

There is no need to fear that Summer Occasion frocks are no longer available. They have not yet been pushed out of the window displays or off the racks by autumn suits or the "jockey" tops, skirts, and shorts in brilliant parti-coloured satins which are coming along. The stores know that summer "longs" go on very happily into winter for theatres and parties and most, being washable, come up deliciously fresh.

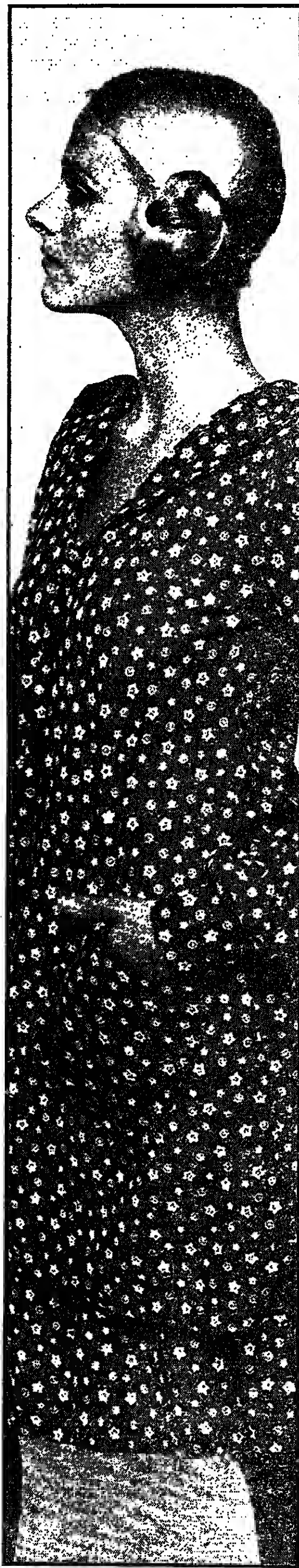
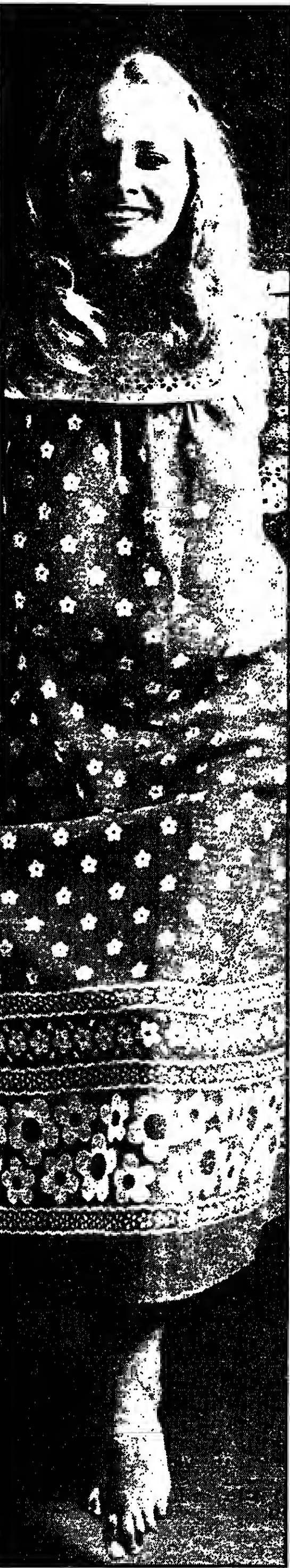
Left: Romantic dress by John Bates at Jean Varon in a bold geometric printed cotton/Terylene, approximately £17.75 at Chancery, Knightsbridge.

Below: Crepe courtelle midi-top, elasticated at the bottom with a little frill, puff sleeves; elasticated at neck so that it can be worn on or off the shoulder, £2.50; long colourful patchwork skirt £7.50 (short £6.50); rope belt in crepe Courtelle £1.50; all at Martha Hill, 39/41 Marylebone High Street.

Right: Dacron/voile smock style dress in red, navy, turquoise all with white, one size only, £4.45 from the lingerie department at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

Right centre: Red/white cotton printed dress, fully lined, also in blue/white, from the "Can Can" collection by Bernard Freres. Sizes 10-16, approximately £11 at Just Looking, King's Road; Ricky's, Finchley, Beaconsfield, and Abingdon; Broadbent, Southport; Flair, Sheffield; Cripps, Liverpool; Bonnies, Oxford.

Far right: Sailor outfit in floral printed crepe Courtelle, various colours; top £5.50; loose-pleated knee-length skirt £4.50, long £5.50; all from Martha Hill, 39/41 Marylebone High Street, London W1.



## Face savers

Cosmetics by  
Pat Taylor

SINCE the beauty business never misses a trick, it was bound to happen sooner or later. Someone had to cash in on the headlines associated with one of the world's biggest problems, pollution—and Goya is first in the field with their new Meadowsong fragrance range for the body.

The range, it is claimed, has been designed to help combat environmental problems and the effects of twentieth-century grime and pollution on the skin. It is based on "natural remedies and minerals which are found in the curative waters of famous French spas." The perfume content emits the reasonably realistic notes of

new mown hay, honeysuckle, clover, and other greenery, and the waving corn packaging theme reinforces the "return to nature" message.

In spite of the news-angled promotion, the products have no "therapeutic" advantage over other toiletry ranges since soothing oils and moisturisers are common ingredients in body care products and minerals are not absorbed externally.

However, the Meadowsong range is based on quality materials, is packaged prettily in glass and plastic, and prices are modest. As examples, natural bath oils and green milk massage both retail at 57p, the deodorised talc at 33p the hand lotion at 38p, and the fragrance

itself from 43p. So it is worth a trial if you like a really sharp, fresh and outdoors tang.

With the cosmetics market fairly static for some time now, firms are concentrating their efforts on the growth fragrance field. Boots have just brought out a pleasant new perfumed quartet called Refreshers, aimed at the young market, and based on rose and jasmine notes, highlighted with hints of herbs and spices, plus a sharp citrus topnote. Prices start from 30p for the deodorised talc and 40p for the cream perfume.

Going up the price scale, Coty have repackaged and relaunched their warm-hearted Emeraude fragrance

which is promoted on its "compelling, sexy" qualities. Although classified as a sophisticated floral bouquet fragrance, Emeraude is woody, musky, and oriental in character and is based on an exotic mélange of ingredients including citrus oils, jasmine, orange blossom, ylang ylang, lavender, vetiver, sandalwood, patchouli (believed, in the East, to have aphrodisiac qualities) and vanilla, as well as natural fixatives. Price from 80p for the eau de Cologne 1½oz size or in cream form £1.30.

Anyone addicted to the highly distinctive scent of carnations should try Roger and Gallet's new Blue Carnation offering—a true carnation fragrance with a definite spicy note of cloves.

Prices are 85p for 2 fl. oz. of eau de toilette, £1.25 for the spray Cologne and £1.12 for three boxed tablets of hand soap.

Bromley have just produced boxes holding three bath size tablets of their excellent Country Herb soaps at 90p the box. The triple fragrances are camomile, rosemary, and melissa; but these pleasantly scented soaps and the other fragrances in the range—lavender, witch hazel and marjoram—can also be bought singly at 30p the tablet. I have found them well worth the money provided they are kept selfishly for personal use and the family is provided with one of the good, cheap soaps that abound in the shops.



## The world's currency chaos

President Nixon's emergency measures have one primary merit. They ought to remove the last shreds of complacency among Governments and bankers about the state of the world's finances. The explosion has been some years in the making. During those years the US balance of payments has been going ever more deeply into the red. At first the deficit could be accounted for by enormous military and foreign aid commitments around the world. The Vietnam war was also a heavy drain on US payments. But in the past year the United States has faced an unusual and growing deficit in its external trading account. This year will probably see the biggest trade deficit the US has known since 1919.

All this has happened during a period when countries abroad have become less and less willing to hold huge sums of dollars in lieu of goods and services the United States is unable to provide. Until now dissatisfied foreign central banks had been able to convert unwanted dollars into gold at \$35 per ounce. But, fed by fears that the US payments were going from bad to worse, claims have multiplied and the gold reserves have fallen to \$10,000 millions—or about 20 per cent of total foreign dollar claims on the United States.

The causes of American economic decline are numerous and complex. At the root is the remarkable upsurge in inflation. This has come at a time when capital is highly mobile internationally. Cheap labour abroad—first in Europe, more recently in the Far East—has attracted US investment. Competition from industry in Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea has eaten into the traditionally large trade surplus enjoyed by the US. Competition from Britain and the Common Market countries has also been formidable; European motor firms now have the biggest share of American domestic car sales in their history. No one yet has satisfactorily answered the double question—why has inflation become such a problem and why is it no longer being offset to the same extent as in recent decades by rapid application of highly productive new technologies? For whatever reason the US payments gap has become intolerably wide and something had to be done.

From this side of the Atlantic the most serious of the President's measures is the 10 per cent surcharge on imports. Fortunately Washington has resisted the temptation to impose import quotas, which would have been a direct concession to the economic isolationists. Even so, many exports from Britain and Europe are going to be hit badly. Exporters would no doubt be feeling better about the surcharge if they were completely confident that it will not be replaced by more overt protection in future.

The President had no choice but to suspend dollar convertibility into gold. This, in effect, leaves the principal competitors of the US with

little choice but to permit some revaluation of their currencies against the dollar. Ideally the Americans would like to see a large and uniform revaluation against the dollar by the Japanese yen and the main Common Market currencies. But will this happen? The French have spoken out adamantly against any solution to the problem of changing currency parities which does not involve a dollar devaluation against gold. Even if the Europeans agree to revalue upwards against the dollar, will they revalue by enough to make any long term difference to America's foreign trade competitiveness? Finally will the Europeans agree to move up by the same amount? If not, the strains already evident between the Germans and the French over the financing of the Common Market's agricultural price support system could intensify.

At home the President seems to have included some contradictory measures within his package. He talks of the urgent need to reduce the high level of unemployment. At the same time 5 per cent of all Government employees are to be made redundant. It is true that the President proposes a number of measures, including income tax remissions and accelerated investment credits, to try to accelerate the sluggish recovery from last year's industrial recession. But economists like Professor Galbraith have already described the total domestic effect of the package as "one step forwards, two steps back." It is difficult to dissent from this view.

The cut in the foreign aid programme is damaging, although the pressure on the President has been enormous from those who see supreme virtue in a balanced budget and anyway dislike foreign aid. The foreign aid cuts also strengthen the impression that the latest turn in the economic crisis will swell the ranks of those who feel that the US should disengage or detach itself further from foreign commitments.

This mood will not help the search for a comprehensive and rational solution to prevent the international financial mess. For some years now it has been evident that the world would permit the present ramshackle monetary system to remain unreformed at its economic peril. Yet even now there are voices who insist that all is in hand and that we should leave international monetary reform to the convenience of the International Monetary Fund. The IMF is due to meet in September. By then, at latest, a plan for creating a new system of international credit and regulation must be agreed by IMF members. Without such an agreement the dollar crisis today will only be followed by new currency dramas elsewhere tomorrow. Unless we are careful, the swing to economic nationalism may be beyond stopping. That is what the warning from across the Atlantic ought to mean.

## One Catholic who participated

Peace and acceptable democratic standards will only be achieved in Northern Ireland when Catholics and Protestants learn to work together at every level of government and administration. There is much disagreement about the means of bringing this about, but the objective is surely accepted by everyone whose attitude is not simply sectarian. In this context what has happened to a young Derry Catholic, Danny Barr, during the past 48 hours is worth studying.

One of the most persistent complaints during the civil rights campaign in Northern Ireland was of partiality by the police. The B Specials, now disbanded, were a purely Protestant and largely Orange force. The Royal Ulster Constabulary had too few Catholics in its ranks to be anything like representative of the population as a whole. The reforms initiated after the Hunt report were intended, among other aims, to put this right.

Danny Barr joined the RUC in 1959, long before the present troubles. This weekend he went to visit his grandparents in the Bogside,

apparently ignoring a warning from local people that he might face trouble. According to reports he was severely beaten up by the crowd in the Bogside or the IRA or both. It took the joint efforts of four or five Catholic priests, an Army chaplain, the Northern and Southern police, and the British Army Border post to get him to hospital—at Letterkenney, in the Republic. He was brought back to a Northern hospital yesterday. The Bogside on Sunday had lain down in front of the ambulance taking him away.

It has been a poor week for those who believe—unlike Mr Paisley's followers or the IRA—in greater Catholic participation in public life. The IRA Provisionals' press conference was attended by one of the Catholic members of the Police Authority set up under the Hunt report, as well as by a Catholic MP. But at that level it has always been clear that to achieve a greater participation by Catholics in government will be difficult. What must produce a mood of near-despair is the mobbing of a young Catholic who only wanted to do a job in the police. Would the Bogside prefer a wholly Protestant police force

## Japan considers its course

Japan has suffered a double blow—the sudden announcement of President Nixon's plan to visit China, now followed by the dollar measures. The two together accentuate an existing problem: what will Japan and all South-east Asia do in a world of changing power relations? For Japan in particular, the question is acute: is it to rearm in the interests of its own security?

Tokyo took the announcement of President Nixon's visit to China as a rebuff and it has taken the dollar announcement as another. The first caused bewilderment. The old enemy, China, was to receive a US presidential visit before Japan. This was seen as an ill reward for services faithfully rendered. It worsened relations with the United States already strained by continued economic quarrels. For Washington's secrecy over the talks with Peking there were good reasons—as there were over the currency crisis. Japan, has nevertheless, been forced to think hard about the future.

Japan has to decide whether to stand alone.

**Bankers have been known to keep Samuel Pepys\* in the vaults**



**Sam's Chop House**

Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.

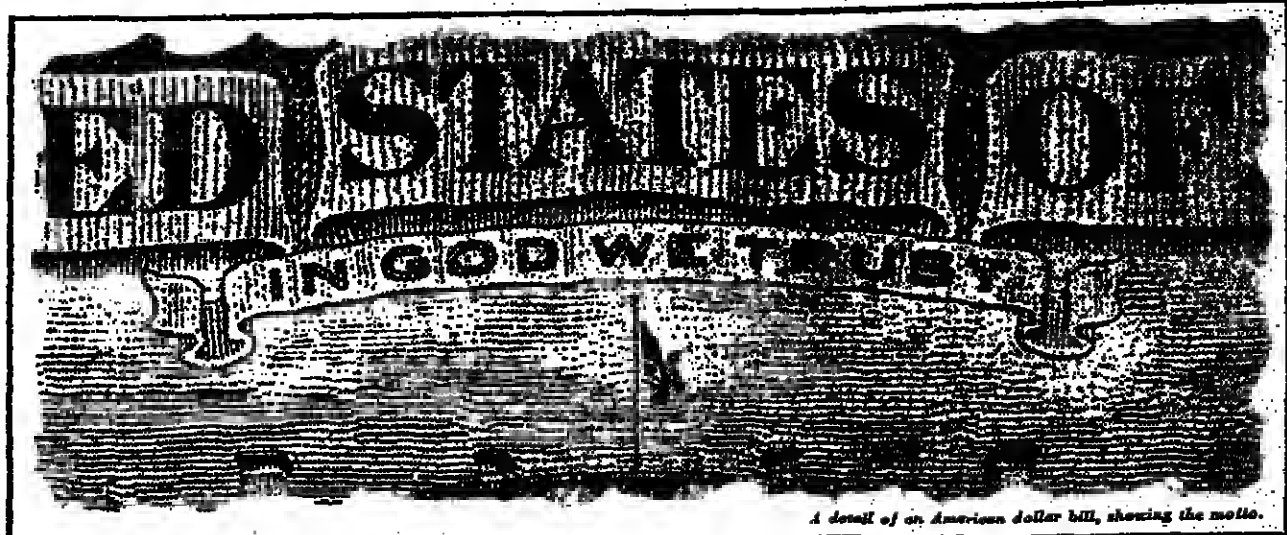
and if so on what terms. It is beginning to feel that it can no longer assume the military and political backing of the United States as a constant factor. Japan's own decision will be of great concern in South-east Asia. Already it ranks third in the world's economic table. If it were to decide to develop its own military potential, what would the consequences be? For a country of Japan's technological sophistication, the nuclear option is near at hand. In Tokyo, of course, there is talk only of developing a defensive capacity. Other nations in South-east Asia, mindful of Japan's militaristic past, are suspicious that the Bushido warrior code will rise again. The American withdrawal seems to make it more likely.

For the Prime Minister, Mr Eisaku Sato, the American shift of policy spells trouble. He, like many of his older generation, have been reluctant to move politically closer to Peking. But opposition has been building up both within the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and among the opposition parties. The LDP has had a bad electoral year. The anti-Sato lobby has been growing. Mr Sato depended on the American policy as an excuse for not moving diplomatically closer to Peking, and on the American alliance as the basis for security. The rug has been removed from under his feet.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**CHESHIRE:** On these warm evenings, with the windows open after dark, many night-flying insects enter the lighted rooms. One of the most frequent of these visitors is the little black dor-beetle, aphidius rufipes, which crashes violently against walls and ceiling until it falls, apparently none the worse, to the floor. Wasps are again becoming a pest—in our house especially, for a wasp snapped up by an unwary dog can sometimes be fatal. The insect's nuisance value, however, tends to make us forget their services in destroying a multitude of harmful creatures, for they are largely carnivorous. Recently a wasp alighted upon a sun-warmed fence-post against which I was leaning. It had a slender brown flower-beetle in its jaws and it was fascinating to watch it at its meal. First the head was snipped off, then the elytra, and the wasp turned the beetle round and round until all nourishment had been extracted from it when it spurned the corpse away and bounced into the air again. The flowers of coltsfoot are welcome harbingers of spring but the plant is not welcome in the garden. Last March a small piece of it was dropped in the hedge near my house and it managed to send down roots through the grass and even came into flower. Now it has formed a patch of large coarse leaves a yard across.

L. P. SAMUELS.



ANTHONY HARRIS, our Economics Editor, on the seven-year crisis of the dollar

## Last act or new interval?

THE question of dollar convertibility began to be a crisis in November 1964. It then seemed likely that a devaluation of the pound might be provoked because of low international confidence in the new Wilson Government in Britain. The governors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank went to work in the middle of the night (New York time) to get their fellow central bankers round the world to support sterling: after a day of telephone calls and emergency meetings, they had mustered \$3,000 million and persuaded nearly everyone who mattered to chip in.

Lord Cromer got the credit for that operation, because it was important to conceal the depth of American concern, but it was no act of altruism: the Americans rightly reasoned that as long as the world held part of its reserves in shaky sterling, the dollar would look safe by comparison.

For three years the Americans went on defending the pound; but after we devalued in 1967 it became a straight dollar crisis: at roughly six-month intervals we had the 1968 gold crisis and the Washington meeting which allowed free private trade in gold; the November crisis when the Germans refused to revalue, a crisis the following spring when they refused again, and yet another in the autumn when they finally moved. This year the crisis has been more or less continuous.

Why is a dollar crisis so special, and so protracted and agonising? The great weight of the US economy is only a small part of the cause—indeed, in terms of international trade the US is no longer particularly dominant. Britain, for example, does nearly twice as much trade with the EEC, even from the outside, as she does with the US.

What is important is that the major part of the world's wealth is held in dollars. If one imagines the world economy as a national one, a doubt about the French franc or the Japanese yen is like a question of the price of oil or credit-worthiness of a large company (say Rolls-Royce). But a crisis about the pound or the dollar is a question of the credit-worthiness of the banks: that can cause a panic.

There are therefore two quite separate questions wrapped up in the dollar crisis: an ordinary parity question, and a question about the world monetary system. Equally, two kinds of solution are required if we are to avoid similar crises in the future: an adjustment of parities—the values of one currency in terms of others—and, together with a better system of adjusting parities in the future.

That set of questions is quite likely to be resolved in a reasonably satisfactory way in the next few days or weeks, because it has been under discussion for years.

But the second question is whether we are prepared to go on storing our international wealth—our reserves—in the form of dollars, or whether we need something new: what is called in the jargon "a new reserve asset." That is the question raised by the American refusal to sell gold on demand (an undertaking which has been a bit of a sham for some years anyway). Unfortunately, we have hardly begun to look at that one.

The parity question is the most urgent now being discussed: it is mainly a problem of agreeing on the numbers. In every country the exporters will want to keep their own currency reasonably cheap in international terms, to preserve their competitive position: consumers, who benefit from a dear currency and cheap imports, are not so well informed or powerful lobbyists—and in any case must fear the effects of a large revaluation in their role as producers.

The parity doubt has arisen because it is now clear that many American producers—from television set manufacturers to hotelkeepers—can no longer meet foreign competition. The Americans now do not merely have a balance of payments deficit (this has been normal since the war, and is the major source of the world's reserves of dollars), they even have a deficit on straight trade, for the first time since 1873, and foreign competition is helping to cause slack trade and unemployment inside the US.

In any other country, the answer would be to devalue, which would at the same time help the trade balance and stimulate the economy (though it would tend to make inflation of prices worse). It is technically difficult to devalue the dollar, which is the standard in which other currencies are measured, though not wholly impossible: but in any case, when the dollar's purchasing power is measured against others, some are more unequal than others.

The aim of the present talks is to get an agreed range of adjustments which would leave the dollar devalued by different amounts against different countries: two of the most interesting questions are whether the Japanese can be bullied into making a big enough adjust-

ment (some international authorities think that the yen should go up by 25 per cent or more), and whether we in Britain can get away without making any adjustment at all.

(The argument is that, although we have a big surplus now, we will not have one when we have revalued and joined the EEC: it amounts to saying that the pound needs to be devalued along with the dollar, and it remains to be seen whether our competitors in the EEC and other countries are willing to see it that way.)

This is at least a relatively straightforward question, and so is the rather longer-term one: how are we to manage parity adjustments in the future? It has been generally agreed for some years that these adjustments need "de-dramatising," and for several months now it has been fairly generally agreed how this should be done. It is a system known as "wider bands and smaller changes"—a system in which the free-market fluctuations in currency values would be rather bigger, and changes in official parities rather smaller and more frequent.

There is still disagreement about numbers: the Americans have proposed a 6 per cent band (3 per cent above or below official parity), while the French would favour a much smaller 3 per cent band (the present system allows for 1 per cent either side of parity, or a 2 per cent band). But there is little doubt about the shape of the agreement, and most people expected to see some agreement formalised in Washington at the end of next month, when the Government of the International Monetary Fund (who are in fact the Finance Ministers of the member States) hold their annual meeting.

This agreement, however, will not solve the whole problem, because it will not touch the technical problem of the dollar itself (how, as it were, do you devalue the inch?) and because the effective devaluation of the dollar will equally devalue all the international reserves held in dollars. A dollar bank account will never again look such an attractive form of wealth. Both problems would theoretically be solved by the adoption of a new reserve asset, which would be both a stable unit of value and a reliable form in which to store wealth; but as the Irishman said when asked for some difficult directions: "I'm not sure that you can get there from here."

The first difficult question

**In 1964, American help to Britain was no act of altruism...**

## ULSTER: the political failure

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Am I alone in my feelings of intense nausea at the adoption of the technique of fascism by the Ulster and UK Governments? It is quite clear that very few care. The effecting of a measure which is well known to be greatly admired by Mr Vorisier is greeted by applause from the Right-wing press and shrug of the shoulders from the Establishment liberal press.

The Labour Party, if not in agreement with the interment, certainly isn't in disagreement. The Republic of Ireland makes the expected noises while everyone knows that they will only too happily to follow suit if it becomes politically possible.

At the very least we must demand: 1. That all detainees be allowed to see their lawyers and to be in constant touch with them.

2. That all arrested people appear in a court of law to answer charges against them.

3. That United Nations observers be asked to maintain constant surveillance in the detention camps and prisons.

4. That the RUC should have no part whatsoever in controlling the detainees.

5. That if gunmen are being rounded up it should also apply to Protestant gunmen who will no doubt take advantage of the army's attack on the Catholic areas.

But even this would be unsatisfactory. It is time that the opposition to the entire exercise emerged. The fact is that Ulster politics have failed, the dispatch of the army to Ulster has failed, and the main-

tenance of "law and order" in Ireland has failed. These failures are political failures and no amount of military repression and political suppression can turn failure to success.—Yours faithfully,

Tony Greaves,  
Chairman,  
Northwestern Region Liberal Party,  
Barnley, Lanes.

Sir,—Your reporter Harold Jackson says (August 14) that Ireland has two choices: "It can be free and poor or prosperous and dependent." This is a most unusual statement since it is contradicted at once by past and by contemporary events.

Historically, Ireland knows to her discomfort how prosperous she became when she was dependent—she even exported corn during the famine which decimated her population. As for contemporary examples, we are all reminded now of how prosperous, contented and affluent is that country still bound up with England: Scotland. In Glasgow, they must have choked on their morning tea when they read Mr Jackson.—Yours faithfully,

James Gamble,  
47 Colville Road,  
London E11.

Sir,—The best parallel to Northern Ireland is not Cyprus, but Algeria. France was faced, as Britain is today, with the problem of a settler community, regarding Algeria as its home but requiring a different government from the native population. In the end, France took the only course: it made the settlers choose between an

Algerian Algeria or a trip to Marseille.

In Ulster, the Protestants have much deeper roots than ever the French settlers had, but the choice is essentially the same. They cannot expect a peaceful rule while claiming allegiance to another country. Ulstermen must find their solution in an Irish Ireland or not at all.—Yours etc.,  
Julian Thompson,  
87 Cranmer Road,  
London SW 9.

Sir,—I suggest Harold Jackson adds interment to his list of reforms.—Yours faithfully,  
F. T. Dudge,  
8 Chatsworth Avenue,  
Hendon NW 4.

Sir,—You are probably right in suggesting that Prime Minister Mr Lynch's statement about replacing the Stormont Government is inflammatory. But when you say also that "constructive political discussion should come after the restoration of calm and order," I am not so sure that you are right.

Surely nothing should stand in the way of constructive discussion. It should be taking place now, and to ensure justice being done a third party should be introduced.

The Dublin Government has hinted that it favours setting up a Consultative Commission. If the parties concerned agreed to inviting the United Nations to nominate an impartial advisory commission, the composition of which was agreed by the parties, would not that be a promising way forward?—Yours etc.,

Herbert Collins,  
38 Brookvale Road,  
Southampton.

concerns gold, which still accounts for more than a third of the world's international reserves (though not so large a proportion of our own). The Americans have frozen the dollar price of gold since the 1930s, on the perfectly sound argument that if the value of gold in terms of dollars were allowed to rise, people would try to switch their dollar holdings into gold: this would tend to push the price of gold up again, and make everyone still more eager to buy it.

(This instability is a peculiar problem of capital assets, the forms in which people store wealth: a currency required for trade will be in demand only as long as the relative prices of the goods traded remain reasonably in line.)

So the Americans would probably still like to see the price of gold frozen; as a concession, they might agree that its value in terms of world currencies in general rather than of dollars might be preserved (if they do not agree to this, the French and others will argue that the Americans are claiming the right to devalue gold itself). But there are gold enthusiasts who would like to see the price raised by a really large amount, so that most of the world's reserves could be held in gold again.

But gold itself is rather an archaic asset, and some form of "world bank money" whose supply and value could be regulated by international agreement would have great advantages. (Keynes proposed such a world currency, which he clumsily called Bancor, at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, but the Americans refused to countenance a rival to the then mighty dollar.)

That may well be the solution which we will all try to reach: the prototype of world money already exists in special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, universally known as SDRs. But what is then to happen to the \$50,000 millions now held as reserves round the world (not to mention the sterling balances of over £2,000 millions)? Where will gold fit in? Who is to run the new system? Will it also rule the matter of currency parities? And how will we preserve an orderly world monetary system while these great questions are settled?

All in all, these questions are so forbidding that we may well try for what everyone recognises as an interim solution. And the problem with interim solutions is that, as we have found, they tend to become semi-permanent. If they work at all, until the next big crisis. At the time, it always seems so much less trouble.

## The right to worship

Sir,—I was concerned to read (Guardian, August 13) that Pakistani Moslems who use the front room of a house in Slough for prayers have been ordered to stop by the council acting under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1962. The problem appears to be that the house is being used as a meeting place although it is in a residential area. By the letter of the law the decision of the council is correct, but surely the spirit of the law has been lost.

I am sure that most people have experience of meetings held in residential houses whether of businessmen, political groups, social workers or whatever, and indeed in the past few years it has become popular in the Church of England to use private houses in midweek as alternative places of worship to the church.

It would be ridiculous for the council to act in all such cases, and the spirit of the law must be considered. The reason for controlling the use of property in residential areas is to prevent nuisance to residents, and the nuisance criterion is the obvious one in doubtful cases. But the borough engineer has freely admitted that complaints have been received, and this is not surprising considering that their meetings take the form of silent meditations.

In an area with a large immigrant population, where race relations are of paramount importance, it seems a pity that the letter of the law should be so rigidly enforced, with an apparent lack of sympathy towards a group of Moslems who wish only to worship their god in their way.—Yours sincerely,

Barry F. Badwell,  
Farnham Common,  
Nr Slough, Bucks.



ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, Monday, on American reaction in the streets and in the Senate

# The steam from the President's freeze

A GREAT bull roar went up on the floor when the New York Stock Exchange opened for trading today. In scenes, not far short of pandemonium, traders scrambled for stock, establishing a one hour record of more than eight million shares.

President Nixon's sudden change of plan in his economic game was joyful news to Wall Street. "It was just like the first stage of the moon rocket taking off," said one elated broker. Elsewhere in the nation, the reaction to the Administration's financial volte-face was more mixed. Republicans generally gave it a bewildered welcome, Democrats, suspecting that their

most formidable political weapon was being stolen from under their eyes gave it a dazed if grudging approval. Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat, Montana, the Senate Majority Leader, declared that he was delighted that the President had at last faced up to the economic realities after showing absolutely no sign that he understood the extent of the problem.

Americans can be forgiven for being amazed. Only a week ago, the congressional joint economic committee suggested the dollar was overvalued, only to provoke an icy denial from the Treasury Department. And less than seven weeks ago Mr John Connally the Secretary of the

Treasury, came down from the same mountain top at the President's Camp David retreat where the new policy was decided on over this weekend to declare that the economy was doing just fine and that wage-price controls were anathema to the President.

Today the arguments in Washington predictably soon became bogged down in semantics. Mr Connally, badgered by persistent questions at a news conference, gave little away, insisting in his Texas drawl that a combination of new circumstances had produced the change in the President's policies. "Neither the President nor I ever said we weren't for a freeze," he said,

claiming that controls were different in that they involved a longer time period and the creation of a mammoth bureaucracy to enforce them. Nor did Mr Connally like the word devaluation. "I wouldn't want to predict what is going to happen in the international monetary market. There's no question that it shook them up. . . I just don't know what's going to happen."

The Secretary of the Treasury's public mood of uncertainty was echoed throughout official Washington circles. The dollar is expected to decline by up to 10 per cent against the yen and D-mark, but to fare better against weaker currencies. As

for the mechanics of the 90-day wage-price freeze, Administration officials sounded more hopeful than confident that the new criteria could be enforced by the relatively minute staff of the office of emergency preparedness for them. This stress on "voluntary" compliance of prices was one of the factors that caused major unions to sound very cautious about the new financial package.

Mr Emile Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, said that the President's proposals raised more questions than they answered. Another union president said he wanted more time to analyse the proposals, but added: "If he's

taking responsible steps that will affect all Americans equally. . . I'll support it. Perhaps the Lord has finally reached him with a message."

Most Americans are willing at this point to give President Nixon this benefit of the doubt. With the notable exception of Senator George McGovern (Dem, South Dakota), who described the plan as "a combination of sheer bunk, irrelevancy and mystery," the major Democratic candidates have so far held their fire.

This moratorium on criticism is not expected to last for long for there are clear political dangers in the press's new economic strategy. While the Administration has frozen prices and

wages for 90 days, it has taken no action on interest rates or company profits except to mouth the pious hope that banks and industry will adopt a responsible course. Nor has any indication been given what will follow the 90-day period. Mr Connally at his news conference today confessed he just did not know, affirming that the Administration did not want to foreclose any of its options.

As midnight converts, President Nixon and his financial advisers have obviously got a great deal of work to do in the next three months if their new economic game plan is not to seem merely a desperate stop-gap solution.

val?  
EVATOR MANSFIELD

Brum's canal turn  
Y DENNIS  
ARKER



CHRISTOPHER FORD on horses, gestures, and the toughest Tyke

## Jumping into a Bunn fight

THE great Hickstead row was described yesterday by a connoisseur of such contretemps as a "head-on clash of personalities." Douglas Bunn, owner of the Hickstead course and vice-president of the British Show Jumping Association, and Harvey Smith, (dubbed by another glib tongue as the Freddie Trueman of show jumping) just do not hit it off.

Even those whose Monday breakfasts are normally seasoned only by the latest soccer punch-up will know that Smith, having won the lucrative Wills Derby, turned in the general direction of Bunn and made a gesture similar to that used by Mr Churchill on heroic occasions. Long past Smith was on his way home to Bingley when there went in chase over Her Majesty's wires a vengeful telegram informing him that he had been disqualified.

Consternation followed. "Let's face it, this is a precedent," said Raymond Brooks, Bunn's public relations officer of the BSJA, yesterday. "It's never happened before. And nobody, come to that, knows what happens next."

Bunn and his fellow directors would apparently be within their rights to disqualify a rider for offences against commonsense during a contest: not very legal in gauge, but easily understood

none the less, in addition to the disqualification — which separates Smith from a prize of £2,000 — they have also reported him to the stewards of the BSJA for behaving in a manner offensive to the public. The maximum penalty for this offence, if Smith were found guilty, would be suspension for 12 months and a fine of £100, the latter figure putting Bunn's summary justice into perspective.

A lot of people, of course, take quite unkindly to being given two fingers; it may still be thought that Bunn behaved rather impulsively, or persuaded his fellow directors to allow him to do so. He may now regret the whole business, for two reasons. He got no sort of support from Colonel van Baath, the German member of the jury, whose immediate reaction to the disqualification was to say: "Private disagreements do not enter into it. If he won, he won. You cannot change international rules." Also, the antipathy which exists between Bunn and Smith is apparently well known in the world of show jumping.

This appears to stem from the occasion when Bunn installed at Hickstead an "Irish bank." This is a mound of earth: the horse jumps on to it then jumps, or maybe sidesteps off again. Smith and other riders made it clear that they thought the

Irish bank dangerous and generally undesirable. The attitude of the championship-winning Yorkshireman to the millionaire barrister can be imagined.

At first yesterday Smith was brooding. "I have been descended on by the press and I am saying nothing. The phone has not stopped ringing all morning." Later he became more expansive; "I won and that is the end of it. The disqualification is not valid. The event was being run under international rules and Mr Bunn's own rules do not override the international ones."

"It was merely a gesture of victory. I do all sorts of daft things when I have won and Mr Bunn should realise that competitors need half an hour to unwind after a major international event. The whole thing is a personal vendetta between Mr Bunn and me. He will lose himself a lot and he is fighting a losing battle, but he cannot see it."

Smith has been a controversial figure in his time, and would not normally earn sympathy. Regardless of the wrongs or rights of a case. This time, however, everyone involved would wish the matter closed. As a squabble it really is not one of the great ones — it's stretching words a bit to call the V-sign

"disgusting," as Bunn did in his telegram to Smith. As a dry of the times, though, it may have its own small place in the history of this royal and madly proper sport.

On Sunday, Smith was riding Mr J. Eastwood's Mattie Brown. He will ride the same horse again at Shrewsbury tomorrow, by which time the irresistible force and the immovable object may have come to some sort of agreement, or the legal advisers of the BSJA may have produced an unexpected bit of verbal wizardry.

The painful irony is that Bunn has generally been identified with the progressives of this very conservative world. He was voted last year as chairman of the BSJA (by ten votes to eight) after he had introduced betting at Hickstead. He said then: "I know I have the younger element behind me but there are too many others who are terrified of any change. Betting is only a smoke screen to hide the fact the old school cannot stand anything new."

The trouble with washing dirty linen in public, however personal the garments, is that it seems almost impossible to do them in private. The hard news yesterday was that Mr Bunn has personally to sign the winner's cheque. If he won't? "He has to sign the cheque," says Smith. And will he appeal? "What is there to appeal about? I haven't been disqualified."

DEREK BROWN, Belfast, Monday

## Suburbia learns to hate

SPRINGFIELD Park estate, an oasis of decent community relations in one of the most explosive areas of Belfast, is no more.

All but a handful of the 120 families, both RC and Protestant, have moved out, and now the militant Protestants of Springfield and the militant Catholics of New Barnley can abuse, raid, stone, and shoot each other without any hindrance from their moderate erstwhile neighbours.

The 11-year-old calm of Springfield Park, tenuously maintained by a mixed voluntary patrol of residents, was shattered last Monday night when simmering sectarian violence on the bleak surrounding council estate finally erupted on a scale which swamped and terrified the middle-class residents.

One of the residents, Father Hugh Lullan, was shot dead as he tried to give the last rites to a wounded man. The brave experiment of Springfield Park vanished beyond recall. The almost impossible task of persuading the Government to buy their homes, houses have to be burned down or blown up before their owners can qualify for compensation. The meeting, like all the meetings held in Springfield Park, was attended by Catholics and Protestants. Amazingly, there was still no evidence that these people who would be utterly normal in England but who are hopelessly progressive in Belfast, regret their struggle for a reasonable life. They are proud of their achievements although they are too scared now to be quoted by name.

A former secretary of the association said: "In all humility I have not become bitter through this. I have become more humble. If you could only convey to the community at large in Northern Ireland that if this has been destroyed, the Northern Ireland itself has been destroyed. This estate of ours has had the best of community relations. It was a symbol of hope and its destruction gives me the most horrible fear."

An emergency meeting of the residents' association was held yesterday to discuss the almost negligible possibility of persuading the Government to buy their homes. Houses have to be burned down or blown up before their owners can qualify for compensation. The meeting, like all the meetings held in Springfield Park, was attended by Catholics and Protestants. Amazingly, there was still no evidence that these people who would be utterly normal in England but who are hopelessly progressive in Belfast, regret their struggle for a reasonable life. They are proud of their achievements although they are too scared now to be quoted by name.



indeed a symbol of hope. Former B Specials and Republican sympathisers lived side by side. There were about 70 per cent Catholics to 30 per cent Protestants, plus a few atheists and even a couple of Moslems.

Another resident, a Catholic, proudly told the story of a Protestant mother whose son was involved in a minor sectarian fracas. "She ran to me for help. She didn't even stop to think that I was a Catholic. I was just a neighbour and I got her son away from trouble."

Apparently there was never any breakdown in the inner harmony. During the 1968 unrest, the men formed vigilante patrols going out unarmed to turn away the occasional gangs of trouble-makers. They were regularly harassed by such gangs, and in particular by stores thrown down from the Springfield ridge. Only 10 days ago, one of the men built a wire cage round his greenhouse to stop the damage. His efforts look infinitely pathetic now. There were plans to start a recreation centre for the teenagers, and it was hoped that other young people from the neighbouring estate would be invited along to spread the idea of cooperation and friendship.

The Springfield Park people do not glibly blame one side or the other for their broken dreams. Their only real resentment is directed towards the army, which they feel, should have saved their homes by seeding in troops when the trouble started. They were willing to cooperate and in fact asked for assistance, but the army never came. "They failed us badly," said one man. "We are still not hostile to the army but we are bitterly disappointed. Our confidence in the army is completely shattered."

The former secretary of the residents' association looked back sadly over what he called the happiest four years in his life on Springfield Park and cannot believe it has changed. "But it's all over now. None of us could live here happily again."

right to  
ship

## MISCELLANY

### Porton's complaint

AT THE BEHEST of the Army, the Chemical Warfare Establishment at Porton has produced a set of staining dyes to be sprayed on rioters in Northern Ireland. Some such dyes have been used in the German water cannon already in Belfast, but this has now derived individual sprays for soldiers to carry.

One of the purposes is to aid identification of rioters, the other is to ruin clothes. The non-toxic concentrated vegetable dyes produced by Porton are difficult to wash out of skin and impossible to get out of clothes. The hope is that if they are used, mothers will try to keep their children off the streets. Some Army officers fear though that dyed clothes will be worn as battle honours.

And the colours? The Army was very specific in its instructions to Porton. Red was out because it would look like blood on colour television. Green and orange were out for political reasons. So most of the dye produced is blue.



Members would even have parking problems. New Palace Yard is pockmarked with holes — test borings for a new underground car park. Their lordships would be even worse off. Their red leather benches have been cast into Westminster Hall for reupholstery and respinning.

### Write incline

THREE YEARS after the Russian tanks rumbled into Prague, Gustav Husak is slowly prying up a new cultural facade in Czechoslovakia. A constituent assembly for a refurbished writers' union is due to meet by the end of this month (the old one was disbanded at the end of last year). In the meantime, a "preparatory committee" has been busy signing agreements in Moscow on cooperation with the Soviet Writers' Union, and entering into friendly relations with similar unions in East Germany, Bulgaria and Poland.

The new union, it has been officially admitted, will have a mere 90 to 100 members. The last one mustered 500. None of the younger generation of writers has joined. The leading members are in their sixties and seventies, men who did most of their writing in the late 1940s or before the war. The chairman, the poet Josef Kalnar, and the editor-in-chief of the cultural weekly "Tvorba," Jiri Hajek, at least have something of a literary reputation. Neither was identified with the 1968 reform movement.

Another sign of the likely course of the new union was the reappearance a few days ago of the bimonthly "Svetova Literatura." It is

severely emasculated and has a new editorial board. "Svetova Literatura" ("World Literature") did a lot to bring foreign style to translation to Dubcek's Prague. In its heyday, it published Solzhenitsyn and many modern Western authors. The new number is monopolised by orthodox East European writing — with the single exception of an extract from Norman Mailer's "Armies of the Night."

### Tongue-tied

INCONSIDERATE Dom Mintoff seems to have thrown a fair portion of the world's press yesterday by addressing Parliament in Maltese. Not that he was doing it out of spite. The language is always used there, to the occasional discomfort of its own members.

Maltese, according to Miscellany's resident authority, is a bastard language that looks like Italian and sounds like Arabic. Maltese and Arabs can communicate, just Newspapers are published in Maltese, but written in Roman lettering.

When Mabel Strickland, the owner of the "Times of Malta," was a Progressive Constitutional MP, in the mid-fifties and early sixties, she used to keep a battery of secretaries, rushing in and out to type translations. It wasn't always her fault that her points of order came 10 minutes after the House had moved on to other business.

● Variation on a theme, called from a shop window in Halesowen: French lady is willing to sell her map of a low price. "What will they think of next?"

**DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD**

## After August 31st old pennies and 3d bits cannot be used as money

Decimalisation has gone so smoothly that the "changeover period" (during which old and new money may both be used) will now end on August 31st, 1971.

From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 6d (24p). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1/- (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 24p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

**Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st**



















# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Fleet Wahine should account for Maina

Celtic Cone is now clear favourite for tomorrow's Johnnie Walker Ebor Handicap. Knapton Pines slipped out to 9-1, but his form is still good. Fleet Wahine is now 10-1. The most important pointer will be the way the ground rides this afternoon. It must be remembered that Riton, who was washed out on Saturday, is only a few miles away.

In prize money the Yorkshire Oaks stands out this afternoon with £10,500 added. The runners certainly cannot justify such a valuable prize. Last year the Epsom Oaks winner, Lupo, won 10-1, so it is not surprising that Fleet Wahine is the favourite.

Lester Piggott continues his partnership with the Mureless trained Maina, on whom he has won twice. The filly proved no match at Goodwood for Catherine Wheel over two furlongs less than today's trip.

Fleet Wahine proved herself a heavy ground performer when winning the Ebor Handicap at Ascot. She gives Geoff Lewis a fine opportunity to beat Lester Piggott on Maina for the third time. Geoff did this in the Oaks at Goodwood.

Outback after two victories appeared to expose her limitations. In her latest race at Newmarket, where she was very easily relegated to second place. Sea Coral

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

hardly appears good enough after falling to beat Fleet Wahine in the Oaks.

The Lowther Stakes has a disappointing field of only three runners. Fleet Wahine is the favourite, but she is not all that badly handicapped. On the changed going Whistling Glory may give her a run and is 5-1 better off. Others which will act on the ground are Morris Dancer, a winner recently in France and Dancing Mood, who is 5-1.

The Lonsdale Handicap over two miles brings out old friends Capello Rose, a most unlikely loser on at Newmarket in the morning. He has the ground behind him and a reasonable weight.

Lester Piggott rides Hickleton, on whom he won the Queen Alexandra Stakes. This race, however, could be rather short for Hickleton and I doubt if he will give the weight to Captain Rose.

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to beat Hickleton, and Cossall, who will probably be one of the market leaders.

Paddy Prendergast expects to win the Ebor Handicap with Fleet Wahine, who ran such a great race at Goodwood against Royalty. He made heavy weather of winning next time at Ebor, but it might pay to excuse him for that performance. Geoff Lewis's mount, Maina, won his only race fairly comfortably but should not beat Power Ruler.

Ryan Price should also win the Ebor Handicap with Fleet Wahine. He made heavy weather of winning next time at Ebor, but it might pay to excuse him for that performance. Geoff Lewis's mount, Maina, won his only race fairly comfortably but should not beat Power Ruler.

Mr David Robinson's outstanding three-year-old bay colt, My Swallow, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Allen, owner of Derby Wood Stud, Newmarket, for £400,000.

Mr Allen secured the colt after two strong competitors from French, Irish, and American breeders. My Swallow will stand at Derby Wood Stud for a few years before being sent to the States.

My Swallow won eight of his eleven races, was second twice and third once.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: Nap - CAPTAIN ROSE (4.0). Next best - POWER RULER (4.0), both at York.

Piggott teams up with Maina again



Maina second in the Epsom Oaks, attempts to go one better in the York version today

DAVID FROST, from Auckland, examines the brilliant success of the Lions in New Zealand

## Fine coach backed by boy men of quality

If you ask Doug Smith, the Lions' manager, how he would explain the unprecedented success of the Lions' tour during which they beat New Zealand in the Test series and won 22 of the 24 matches, he will give almost all the credit to coaching.

Smith is a recent convert to coaching. He says that coaching at home has improved the standard of rugby in the British Isles and that the coaching of Carwyn James on this tour has been the major factor in the Lions' march of triumph. James says that the Lions have learned a lot from past All Blacks teams and have tried to add to that type of game a fresh dimension.

We have learned a lot about forward play and patterns of rugby from the All Blacks," he says. "We have taken aspects of their game and have added to it in this other dimension - call it flair, inspiration, genius, if you like, and you can see it in the way we have tried to play on this tour. This is our contribution."

In coaching this method of counter-attacking Carwyn James has worked mainly with his wing. The Lions have been able to

and briefing, the Lions had much to learn from the New Zealand players. In 1968, they were coached by a New Zealand player, and the Lions' attitude towards players failing to roll away from the ball on the ground. Few penalties were awarded against the Lions for this offence.

New Zealand interpretations at the time were different from those in other leading rugby countries. But here again the Lions learned a lot from the New Zealand players and as early as their first match in New Zealand they were using methods of blocking which would have made an English or South African referee blow a shrill blast in disbelieving horror. The technical advice here, of those Lions who had been in New Zealand before, notably Ray McLaughlin and Bill McBride, was invaluable.

The thugery of the Canterbury match and the sour spirit of the Hawkes Bay match were the two main problems. Generally, there was much less foul play on the tour than in 1968 and the game was more enjoyable for that. The Test series, too, in spite of an occasional flare-up, was a clean fight. The Lions had confidence in John Price, who refereed all four Tests; they understood his interpretation of the law and appreciated his general control.

Careful planning

The Lions were helped in gaining confidence by an itinerary carefully planned to give them a graded series of relatively easy matches through the potentially harder provincial Saturday matches up to the first Test. The Lions began their tour by beginning earlier in the New Zealand season than normal. Their early opponents were less than usual. A relatively mild, dry winter also helped the Lions. They were best suited by a firm foothold and a dry ball.

Doug Smith refused yesterday to name any players as outstanding. He indicated that the success of the tour had been a team effort. But Carwyn James agreed that the new dimension, which was the Lions' success, was in his talks about Lions' tactics, could best be achieved by the presence of what he calls

The Lions have been blessed with several backs of high quality. Barry John and Gareth Edwards are the two mainstays of the complete midfield back, has



Willie John McBride... played probably the best rugby of his career

played the best football of his career on the tour. John Dawes, surely one of the shrewdest rugby distributors that the game has ever known, was David Duckham used their supreme well on occasion. All Blacks this year have been a good side by their standards. John Dawes said yesterday that the present All Blacks could be the best of the All Blacks in the first. This broke down a barrier to made everyone realise that the All Blacks could be beaten by a team of this quality. James knows that this is only beginning. The last thing any team should do is to stick at it when they are the great.

## York—six smart fillies in the Oaks

COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage in the draw at this left hand track. Sam Hall, Ryan Warpath, and Fleet Wahine are the leading contenders. Fleet Wahine is the favourite, but she is not all that badly handicapped. On the changed going Whistling Glory may give her a run and is 5-1 better off. Others which will act on the ground are Morris Dancer, a winner recently in France and Dancing Mood, who is 5-1.

JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS. TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.50, 3.50 & 4.00. GOING: Soft. ALL RACES FROM STALLS. ITV: 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 & 4.00 (various channels).

2-0-Acomb Stakes (2-Y-O): 11m; winner £1,647 (11 runners). 101 (12) Alamo 15 (J. J. Morris) 8-11. 102 (13) Fleet Wahine 10-1. 200 Billy Bremner (SF) (M. A. M. Sankar) F. Carr 8-11.

103 (14) Gulliver 10-1. 104 (15) Gulliver 10-1. 105 (16) Gulliver 10-1. 106 (17) Gulliver 10-1. 107 (18) Gulliver 10-1. 108 (19) Gulliver 10-1. 109 (20) Gulliver 10-1. 110 (21) Gulliver 10-1. 111 (22) Gulliver 10-1. 112 (23) Gulliver 10-1. 113 (24) Gulliver 10-1. 114 (25) Gulliver 10-1. 115 (26) Gulliver 10-1. 116 (27) Gulliver 10-1. 117 (28) Gulliver 10-1. 118 (29) Gulliver 10-1. 119 (30) Gulliver 10-1. 120 (31) Gulliver 10-1. 121 (32) Gulliver 10-1. 122 (33) Gulliver 10-1. 123 (34) Gulliver 10-1. 124 (35) Gulliver 10-1. 125 (36) Gulliver 10-1. 126 (37) Gulliver 10-1. 127 (38) Gulliver 10-1. 128 (39) Gulliver 10-1. 129 (40) Gulliver 10-1. 130 (41) Gulliver 10-1. 131 (42) Gulliver 10-1. 132 (43) Gulliver 10-1. 133 (44) Gulliver 10-1. 134 (45) Gulliver 10-1. 135 (46) Gulliver 10-1. 136 (47) Gulliver 10-1. 137 (48) Gulliver 10-1. 138 (49) Gulliver 10-1. 139 (50) Gulliver 10-1. 140 (51) Gulliver 10-1. 141 (52) Gulliver 10-1. 142 (53) Gulliver 10-1. 143 (54) Gulliver 10-1. 144 (55) 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## 100,000 in Indian camps cannot be saved: Oxfam

## Babies 'will die by the thousand'

By PETER HARVEY

More than 100,000 Pakistani babies and young children in refugee camps in India will die within the next 10 days. "Nothing can be done to save their lives, or even ease their suffering. They are finished," Oxfam's field director for India and Pakistan, Mr Raymond Cournoyer, said yesterday.

He appealed for world action to aid the refugees, and said: "Vitamin deficiencies and malnutrition now affect about 200,000 children aged between one and three years in the camps. We believe we can save the lives of a little under 50 per cent. But it is too late to do anything for the majority. They are skeletons now and there are more graves each day."

Mr Cournoyer, who flew from India to London yesterday, said relief supplies were still only a fraction of what was needed. The United Nations had appealed for £9 millions, and had received less than £2 millions from world Governments. "The Indian Government is doing all it can. It is sending food to the camps. But there

are now almost eight million people in the camps and more are still arriving each day," he said. "The food they are getting is just the minimum to keep adults alive. It does not help the young babies and children. The food does not contain the right vitamins or proteins."

"The situation in the camps has deteriorated suddenly over the past three weeks because of the cumulative effect of the lack of proper food. In more and more of our camps now we are having to appoint grave-digging squads."

Mr Cournoyer, aged 39, a French Canadian who has lived in India and Pakistan since 1958, has been in charge of the Oxfam operation since March. He has spent the past few weeks touring refugee camps and parts of East Pakistan.

His report yesterday dealt with the camps separately. "Our calculations about the certain death rate and the likely death rate are not exaggerated. If only they were, we have checked and double-checked the reports gathered on the spot and the reports sent in. The situation is desperate—for all the children and for the majority of the entire camp population."

He said the top priority was baby food, but another recently detected threat was a growing shortage of foods with vitamin A. "This is already beginning to affect everyone—the adults as well as the children. Reports of hundreds of people with worsening eyesight are coming in steadily, and only vitamin A can prevent eventual blindness."

The world, Mr Cournoyer said, appeared to believe a relief operation was under way in the camps. "Indeed it is—but it is not enough. I appeal for the world to act now and act together to prevent a disaster of monumental proportions."

The danger period in East Pakistan would come in September and October, when existing foodstocks were finished. "By about October three million tons of grain will be needed to tide the people over to the next harvest. So far there is no sign of that amount coming forward, in spite of repeated UN appeals."

"So there are the two problems. One is immediate, the refugees. The other is the plight of the people of East Pakistan, will be upon us within six or eight weeks. We must prevent the first from worsening and if we start now, we can prevent the second from getting out of hand. But we must begin now."

Eight Britons and Americans plan to drive across the border from India into East Pakistan today with food, clothes, and medical supplies. They are sponsored by the London-based "Operation Omega."

Christian Aid has offered £100,000 towards U Thant's appeal. They are to make another £100,000 available.



Mr Cournoyer speaking in London yesterday

## Penrose loses to Keene

Raymond Keene won what was probably the decisive game in this year's British Chess Championship when he beat Dr Jonathan Penrose, the former title holder, in the seventh round.

Keene now has a lead of 14 points, and is strongly placed

## CHESS

to win the championship for the first time.

Penrose handled the opening stages of this vital game in too artificial a manner, conceding black the advantage of the two bishops and a superior pawn formation. Penrose said afterwards that he had over-estimated his chances of obtaining an attack on his opponent's king, and as the game proceeded it became increasingly clear that the initiative lay with black. Keene confidently increased the pressure on white's position and broke through in the centre to force a winning gain of material.

Round 7: Penrose (white) v Keene (black). Penrose's opening moves: 1. f4, 2. e4, 3. Nf3, 4. Bb5, 5. d3, 6. c4, 7. Nc3, 8. Bxc4, 9. e5, 10. d5, 11. Nxd5, 12. Bf4, 13. Nc3, 14. Bg5, 15. h3, 16. Bf4, 17. Nc3, 18. Bg5, 19. h3, 20. Bf4, 21. Nc3, 22. Bg5, 23. h3, 24. Bf4, 25. Nc3, 26. Bg5, 27. h3, 28. Bf4, 29. Nc3, 30. Bg5, 31. h3, 32. Bf4, 33. Nc3, 34. Bg5, 35. h3, 36. Bf4, 37. Nc3, 38. Bg5, 39. h3, 40. Bf4, 41. Nc3, 42. Bg5, 43. h3, 44. Bf4, 45. Nc3, 46. Bg5, 47. h3, 48. Bf4, 49. Nc3, 50. Bg5, 51. h3, 52. Bf4, 53. Nc3, 54. Bg5, 55. h3, 56. Bf4, 57. Nc3, 58. Bg5, 59. h3, 60. Bf4, 61. Nc3, 62. Bg5, 63. h3, 64. Bf4, 65. Nc3, 66. Bg5, 67. h3, 68. Bf4, 69. Nc3, 70. Bg5, 71. h3, 72. Bf4, 73. Nc3, 74. Bg5, 75. h3, 76. Bf4, 77. Nc3, 78. Bg5, 79. h3, 80. Bf4, 81. Nc3, 82. Bg5, 83. h3, 84. Bf4, 85. Nc3, 86. Bg5, 87. h3, 88. Bf4, 89. Nc3, 90. Bg5, 91. h3, 92. Bf4, 93. Nc3, 94. Bg5, 95. h3, 96. Bf4, 97. Nc3, 98. Bg5, 99. h3, 100. Bf4.

## Dialling the weather

Telephone users made 13 million calls—costing £260,000—during 1970 to ask "What's the weather going to be like?"

Another 1.6 million, dissatisfied with the automatic weather phone service, inquired directly from the Meteorological Office itself, while another 1.4 million wanted to know what the weather would be like for years.

But the accuracy of the replies is not discussed in the Meteorological Office's annual report for 1970 issued yesterday. Instead, the office says that things are going to be better next year, or the year after, when its new £2 millions computer is in operation. It will be used to make more detailed forecasts, specifying the amount and distribution of rain likely over Britain and most of Europe in the ensuing 24 to 36 hours.

## 'IT' allowed to appeal

The publishers of the magazine "IT" were granted leave by the Court of Appeal yesterday to appeal to the House of Lords against conviction of conspiring to corrupt public morals and outrage public decency. The charges followed an issue of the magazine containing advertisements for homosexuals.

Kneller (Publishing, Printing and Promotions) Ltd were fined £1,500, with £300 costs, at the Central Criminal Court on November 10. Three directors of the magazine—Graham Keene, Peter Stansell, and David Hall—already have leave to appeal. They received suspended prison sentences of 18 months at the same trial.



Above: Rosemary Stirling (left) and Pat Lowe, who won a bronze and a silver medal respectively in the 800 metres, arriving at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday after the European championships in Helsinki. Below: David Jenkins, the Edinburgh University student, who won a gold medal—Britain's only gold—in the 400 metres



## Labour faces both ways

By our Correspondent

Bilingual road signs should be erected throughout Wales, the Welsh Council of Labour, representing the Labour Party in Wales, says in a report published yesterday. It also criticises local authorities and private developers for trying to cut costs to the detriment of the environment.

"In the past a lot of public sector housing has been designed, often by engineers or contractors, to meet minimum requirements at the lowest possible cost. Often this resulted in haphazard estates devoid of trees or landscaping and not conducive to local pride or sense of place."

The report adds that 10 per cent of the homes in the region are unfit and that only 41 per cent of homes in the northern counties are owner-occupied compared with a national average of 51 per cent. This meant a lack of good housing for business executives.

"I think it is fair to say that firms have often complained that they cannot find good living accommodation for their executives," Mr Fuller Osborn, managing director of the Northern Rock Building Society, said at a press conference. He chaired the group which produced the report.

The report says that the region needs to build 25,000 new homes each year. It also says that the region needs to build 25,000 new homes each year.

The total number of houses cleared annually has never exceeded 7,600.

The Church of England would face "a crisis of confidence" between parish priests and ordinary churchpeople if children were allowed to receive holy communion before being confirmed, according to a pamphlet out today.

The Anglican Association says that implementation of the proposal—recommended by an official commission—would bewilder churchpeople, and reverse ancient teaching and practice.

The author, Canon W. S. T. Wright, rector of Whitburn, County Durham, and a member of the association's executive, says that people would wonder if the clergy would not change their minds again, "and whether, indeed, any compromise at all can be placed in what they say."

In June, the Archbishops' Commission on Christian Initiation said, among other things, that baptism was the complete initiation, and the only sacramental prerequisite for holy communion. The report has still to be debated by the Church's General Synod.

Today's pamphlet says the sequence of baptism, confirmation, and first communion had been a familiar one to generations of English churchmen.

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## North's housing 'second best'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The North has for too long been satisfied with "second best" in housing, the Northern Economic Planning Council claimed in a report published yesterday. It also criticises local authorities and private developers for trying to cut costs to the detriment of the environment.

"In the past a lot of public sector housing has been designed, often by engineers or contractors, to meet minimum requirements at the lowest possible cost. Often this resulted in haphazard estates devoid of trees or landscaping and not conducive to local pride or sense of place."

The report adds that 10 per cent of the homes in the region are unfit and that only 41 per cent of homes in the northern counties are owner-occupied compared with a national average of 51 per cent. This meant a lack of good housing for business executives.

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## Britain wants joint action

continued from page one

because of the upward float of that currency in recent weeks.

It may take much longer to agree on some of the more fundamental issues of the future conduct of international monetary affairs—especially the future role of gold, which can no longer be bought on demand by official holders of dollars.

Mr Volcker said in London yesterday that the US hopes to establish the \$35-an-ounce official gold price, and secure "a continuation of the orderly diminution of the role of gold in international affairs."

Others, however—notably the French, the Swiss, and the Japanese—are likely to argue that the status of gold should be enhanced now that the dollar has proved a dud asset—and that the Americans have no right to impose a unilateral decision amounting to a devaluation of money stock along with the dollar.

The danger to be averted here is the division of the world into two trading blocs, one of the countries whose currencies are convertible into gold (at a higher price), the others on a "dollar standard," with little certainty of relative values between them.

These issues are now likely to play a major role, along with long-discussed measures for smoother and more frequent adjustments of parities, at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September. The settlement of parity changes to resolve the present crisis may not be able to wait so long—a matter of seven weeks.

The US import surcharge was accepted with apparent resignation by both foreign governments and financial markets—apart from Tokyo. There were some warnings both in the US and elsewhere of the dangers of retaliation and a trade war, but Mr Volcker reported that the possibility of retaliation was not even mentioned in his talks.

"I think our position is understood," he said. "We face great difficulties, and have tried to resolve them with measures which are in no way discriminatory, and give no comfort to any of the forces of protection. We want to keep it that way."

## Killer 'being sheltered'

Someone is sheltering the killer of Janice Ersser, the police said yesterday. Janice, aged 10, of Garrison, Watford, was found strangled in a park near her home last week.

Nearly 100 detectives and policemen last night finished questioning more than 2,000 factory workers on an industrial estate near where Janice's body was found.

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## Unions try to end shipyard wage scramble

By our own Reporter

Leaders of shipbuilding unions on Tyneside Newcastle-upon-Tyne yesterday to discuss a wage negotiating policy. At present each union has its own way.

Success could prevent the kind of spiralling over differentials which have disrupted the yards of Swan Hunter. The group's management given warnings that "leap-frogging" could close the yards.

All five of Swan Hunter's yards were working normally yesterday for the first time in four weeks following the end of the third major pay dispute faced by the group this year.

A two-week strike by 2,800 general workers closed the five yards only a few hours after they had reopened following the workers' annual fortnight's holiday.

Mr George Arnold, chairman of the Tyneside district committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said after a meeting of the committee yesterday that the unions had agreed that each should submit a written report within the next four weeks outlining its attitude to a common wage policy.

If the outcome were favourable the confederation would seek talks with local employers in ship repair yards. A common wage policy, if successful there, would be extended to shipbuilding.

"If one union says 'no' I think it would be a waste of time going forward," he said, however. The main obstacle to common negotiation in the past has been the attitude of the boilermakers, the highest paid shipyard workers.

About 60 shop stewards representing 3,800 Swan Hunter boilermakers decided yesterday to continue talks with the management about their claim for £3 a week more. They say it is necessary to restore a differential lost because of an award to fitters.

Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the Boilermakers' Society, said after talking to the shop stewards that a formula for negotiations about bonus payments had been worked out. "The shop stewards have given a mandate to our negotiators to be as flexible as possible in their discussions this week with the management and we hope that the latter will be equally flexible in trying to get a solution."

A meeting of the 3,800 boilermakers will vote on the bonus proposals on Saturday.

## Beauty by order

The Countryside Commission yesterday announced plans to designate 670 square miles of the north West as an area of outstanding natural beauty.

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## THE WEATHER

SEPTEMBER IN THE RAIN

GENERALLY BELOW average mean temperatures and near average rainfall are predicted in the long-range weather forecast issued yesterday. The last half of August is expected to be warmer and drier than the first half of September. In the first half of September there may be occasional slight air frost in a few inland places, mainly in Scotland.

Mean temperatures for the 30-day period will probably be below average in all districts, but rainfall and sunshine totals are expected to be "near average."

The Weather Centre said unsettled weather had affected most parts for the previous 30-day period with depressions over or near the British Isles on most days.

The Meteorological Office admitted that the previous 30-day forecast—which promised warm dry spells for the first half of August—had gone awry. "It is rarely possible to put a finger on any one thing and say this is where it went wrong. We expected more anti-cyclonic weather but had a great deal of cyclonic weather instead."

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday.

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